PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 242 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Sept,				
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
4th "	Meloja ..	12500	....	....
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	....
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
7th Nov,	Rhyber ..	9000	....	....
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	20th Sept
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5336	13th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9690	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5568	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6047	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	515	853	428	639
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	660	1,083	488	795
	660	909	488	675
	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMTATA" 3,500 End of Sept. 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

422

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday 18th September. *Direct

"LINGA," 2185 Tuesday, 21st Sept. 11 a.m.†

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Catch Mandvie

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 17th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday the 17th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 18th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 22nd September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S. S. Elysia	6988	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams : CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1459

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney.
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kiang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Shaikot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional one (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for the
BUPMOBILE
The Superior American Car
with all up-to-date fittings.
Delivery from stock.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

FOUND.—On the Poona Race Course on Governor's Cup Day a LADY'S GOLD CIGARETTE CASE. Case will be returned on owner paying cost of advertisement. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 40, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED a qualified, steady and honest CUTTER for the Tailoring Department. Anglo-Indian preferred. Apply to M. MEYER, Merchant Street, Toungoo. 902

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.—Applications are invited for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 200 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance. Applicants must hold the degree of L. C. E. or some higher engineering degree and should have at least five years practical experience.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials and certificates should be sent to the undersigned not later than October 20th.
(Sd.) H. DENNING,
Municipal Commissioner.
1795 for the City of Surat.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.
Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.
Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfill all the above requirements. 901

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as PROOF-READER. Permanent work for certain or extra hours preferred. Prompt and efficient execution. Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1797

WANTED a JUNIOR LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST, by a large European Firm. Office experience not necessary but must be efficient Typist. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1803

BOOTMAKER—WANTED for Calcutta an ASSISTANT, well up in good class bespoke work, must be able to cut patterns and control labour. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to CUTHBERTSON & HARPER, 10, Government Place, Calcutta. 903

WANTED—One 1st class MECHANICAL ENGINEER who must have previous working experience of Marshall's compound trip gear engines for the Cotton Ginning Co., Ld. Khanna District Ludhiana Punjab. Apply stating terms to—
PYAN LAL,
Manager.
1798

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road. Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY, IBRAHIM ALLIBHOY and ESMAILJI ALLIBHOY have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt. Receiver in suit No. 1131 of 1913. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement maintenance or otherwise is hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof. At the expiration of such period the sale will be completed without any reference to any claims not made known as aforesaid and such claims if any shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Row in the registration Sub-District of Mandvi in the Island and town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 271 New No. 1896 and 13-1894 and New Survey No. 4-3144 and 5-3144 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3131 A(1) and 3131 A(2) Street Nos. 146-160 and 162 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by a public road called Samuel Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Deravasi Vaisa Osval and partly by the property of Mahmedbhai Raoji, on or towards the west by the property of Karim Pirmahomed and on the south by a public road called 1st Chinch Bunder Road.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1915.
PATELL & EZEKIEL.
1689 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of NANA GOVINDRAO JAYAKAR, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower and Pensioner till lately residing at Kumbhartukada, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Deceased.

GAJANAN NANA JAYAKAR, and MOTIRAM NANA JAYAKAR, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, the former doing business of brokerage and the latter in the employ of the Asiatic Patroleum Oil Company, Limited, the former residing at Kumbhartukada and the latter, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the surviving Executors, named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of September, 1915.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
1805 Attorneys for Petitioners.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D

NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1200 of 1914.

DALLICHAND DHULLAJI & CO., a firm of Marwari Hindu Merchants of Bombay Shroffs and Commission Agents carrying on business at Colaba without the Fort. .....Plaintiffs.

v.

MISTRI MANILAL NANJI, of Bombay Kadia Hindu Inhabitant Building Contractor and Mistri residing at Khoja Street without the Fort. Defendant

THE SALE of the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises attached herein and advertised to take place on Wednesday the 15th day of September, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), will be proceeded with on the premises at Khoja Street outside the Fort on Tuesday the 21st day of September, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the Sheriff's proclamation dated the 30th day of July, 1915, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 31st July, 1915 and in the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Bombay Samachar" of the 7th and 8th instant respectively.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
1806 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on FRIDAY, the 17th September, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1915, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or "vice versa" will have to proceed along the following roads:—

Walkeshwar to Fort.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
Cumballa Hill to Fort.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 8th September, 1915. 1788

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned—
Ex. S.S. Kashgar.
S.M.B.K. 1—49 chests tea.
Z.A. 1—1 case tea.
Ex. S.S. Haitam, Chindwara.
S.M.B.K. 2, 3, 4—70 chesta tea.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.),
1 second-hand rubber-tyred planquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Punch Cullian bay, Arab, 7 years, quiet in harness.
The property of a gentleman—
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, square brougham by Press, in very good condition.
1 English rubber-tyred mail phaeton by Windover and Co., in excellent condition.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 81 CHESTS LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their offices by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of:—
Shah Hiralal Gulabchand.
11 Chests Nilgiri Orange Peko Leaf Tea each 100 lbs.
S. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abuddin Minisia).
70 Chests Calcutta Leaf Tea.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to secure chandeliers, life size old oil-paintings, crystoleum paintings, old engravings, large size orchestra (music organ), 10 x 7 x 4 feet size, large marble vases, historical pictures, large pier glasses, handsome English and teak and blackwood furniture, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 19th day of September 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill in Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jejibhoy's bungalow opposite the old Cumballa Hotel, very valuable and handsome English teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising large blackwood dining table to seat 30 persons large oval dining table, dinner and dumbwaiters, hall sofas, chairs, handsome cabinets, table ornaments, English and teakwood bedsteads, chiffoniers, writing tables, book cases, cupboards, books, vase lamps, tables, chairs, etc., etc.

2 Large 9 x 6 feet pier glasses in Massine gilt frames.
18, 12, 8, 6 and 4 lights hanging chandeliers by Nesh and other makers.
10 x 4 feet orchestra (large music organ) by Emhop and Mukle, London, with 14 music barrels.
1 Large Hall music organ with 5 barrels.
1 pair 10 x 6½ feet oil paintings in massive gilt frames H. R. M. King Edward the 7th and H. R. M. Queen Alexandra.
1 pair crystoleum oil paintings.
2 old engravings (The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the evening of victory at Waterloo and Nelson receiving the sword on Board the San Josef February 14th 1797.).
Old Monastery oil paintings with timepieces, solid marble vases and figures, large taj model in case, solid marble round table.
Old china marble sofas, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF HORMASJI BOMANJI JIJIBHOY ESQR.

Catalogus are published and the property is on view.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolette by Windover.
1 "Argyll" 4 seated 14 H. P. motor car with hood.
1 very elegant specially made to order square shaped, side closed bicycle wheeled English brougham by Hooper, London, very little and carefully used, cane be seen by appointment.
A Coventry Humber 5 seated Motor Car with hood, lamps, stepney and accessories, etc.

N. B.—We recommend cinematograph owners to see the large orchestra large organ.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bimbay, 17th September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

The property of a European doctor:—Spring cushioned drawing-room suite in 10 pieces arm and armless chairs, dining table, dining chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, hatstand, cupboards, sideboards with mirror, dressing table, clothes hanging and gown presses, marble top tables, teapoys, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, hand and foot sewing machines, sweet-toned phonograph with records, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

2 Rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office Broughams.
2 Rubber tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 Rubber tyred strong built handsome victoria.

AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

Second-hand bicycles by different makes.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bimbay, 17th September, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

82, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m., on SUNDAY the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.

Information as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-Night at 6-30 and 10.

"THE BRIDGE ON THE YSER"

A vigorous and exciting photoplay of enthralling interest founded on incidents in the present great war. Told in three parts.

"HIS NEW PROFESSION" CHARLES CHAPLIN AGAIN!

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M. SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW

FOUR BEAUTIFUL SAREES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Next Saturday CHARLES DICKENS'S MASTERPIECE

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

The most complete version ever produced.

A Timely Warning.

TO-MORROW

BEGINS THAT

PICTURE PLAY MASTERPIECE

QUO VADIS.

A tale of Early Rome in the days of Nero, and the Early Christians.

Opinion of London Press.—

"A masterpiece magnificently played. The nearest approach to the real thing, the film industry has given us".

***Time:*—Saturday and Sunday**
Prize Show At 5.

Other Two Shows—7-30 and 10.

Week days—Two Shows—
7 and 9-45 (S.T.).

To-day Special Matinee 5-15.

OLYMPIA
CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:

Glassware, soap, matches, rubber-ware, cotton piece-goods, hardware, cutlery, row boat motor, perfumed oil, whisky, caraway seed, rice and sago flour, wet dates, coal tar, 100 bundles galvanized iron wire, 20 bales straw-boards and various other articles.

In accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel "Rheinfels."

V. N. Y.A.K.'s 1—1 case cement mould. ing (machinery).

AUCTION SALE OF (STRAW BRAIDS) UNCLEARED CARGO EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 24th September 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at No. 6, Transit Shed Alexandra Dock, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel.

"E. F. Ferdinand."
D. L. Triest 101-106—6 cases straw braids.
L. R. C. Triest 101-103—3 cases straw braids.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1915.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co, St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMROATI.—G. Gavai, Bahiskrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanakar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nasserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd,
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

***** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.**

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.

Clivegrove — Carling — Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.

Halizones — Eynon — Liverpool

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer	Worsley Hall	for	Manchester
,,	Langton Hall	for	Rangoon

The following steamers received Port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Bahrein	for	Aden
,,	Kasara	for	Busreh

S. S. Clivegrove:—The steamer Clivegove, 2,265 tons, Captain J. Carling, arrived here on Wednesday, from Alexandria which port she left on the 27th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Halizones:—The steamer Halizones, 3,295 tons, Captain W. Enynon, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bounet, will sail to-day for Aden, with general goods on board.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, Muscat and Bushire, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, September 16, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Tifanis	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
B. Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Sasakoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
F. Rheinfels		K. N. & Co
H. Moras	Koence	L. Ebrahimji
K. Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co
N. Etherynta	Mudd	J. F. & Co
O. Barton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
P. Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Saraswati	K. N. & Co
Ponnai	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Loredano	Gasopello	Venice S. N. Co
2 wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Hampstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
6 Roma	Cos'olo	I. S. N. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gray	Killick Nixon Co
15 Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
16 Kasara	Ellis	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O.
2 Varsova		M. M. & Co
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
5 Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	
Clan Ruchanan	Proterfield	
Clan Macfaden	Miller	
Clivegrove	Carling	
Glenmoor	Bunbellow	
Helas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Langton Hall	Parrington	W. & A. G. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clivegrove (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clivegrove (s) 14,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,001 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 10,000 cwts. poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 400 cwts. mustardseed, M. Somjee, 4,067 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 860 cwts. myrabolams, S. K. Khona.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 156 bundles shooks, S. S. Meranda; 31 bundles hoops, S. S. Meranda; 13 casks, head staves, S. S. Meranda; 674 tons teakwood planks, Mackenzie Saw Mills; 41 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.; 924 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 7,424 cwts. Indian peas, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 50 bales cotton twist, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal & Co.; 300 bales cotton, National Financing & C. Cr. Ltd.; 978 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Titania (s) 200 bales cotton, Diwadker & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court (s) 85 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s) 2,577 cwts. lenteles, John Fackiri; 300 cwts. poppyseed, John Fackiri; 495 cwts. rapeseed John Fackiri; 2,575 cwts. mustardseed, John Fackiri; 990 cwts. mowraseed, John Fackiri; 990 cwts. linseed, John Fackiri.

FOR SOCCADBASATOR.

Worsley Hall (s) 11,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 1 bundle woollen Carpets, King, King & Co.; 16 bundles cane sticks, K. Ida & Co.; 7 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka.

Berbera (s) 500 cwts. kurdee seed, A. Durst; 101 cwts. milletseed, A. Durst; 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 250 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 146 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 94 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 770 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 500 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 2,025 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 56 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 280 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 475 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,050 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales cotton yarn, H. Gopiram; 60 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 15 cwts. fishmaws, E. Molidina.

Kamakura Maru (s) 32 cwts. buffalo pickers, B. N. Dhalla.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Shikoki Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

Kamakwra Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shikoki Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Ypasa; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 39 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 20 cwts. shead ore, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shikoki Maru (s) 100 bales. cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 27 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macfadyen from Durban, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—3,002 tons coal.

S. S. Buze Maru from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.:—12,14,500 I. gallons, 597 cases kerosine oil, 4,430 cases candles, 150 casks lubricating oil, 2,977 drums benzine, 15,727 drums, 498 tins petrol.

S. S. Subedar from Java Ports, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—66,783 bags sugar.

S. S. Meteor from Balik Papan, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—5,242 tons kerosine oil.

FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR ENGLISHWOMAN.

BRAVE AMBULANCE WORK ON YSE FRONT.

Mrs. Wynne, of the Munro Ambulance Corps, who has been driving her ambulance car on the Yser front in Flanders since last October, has been cited in the Ordre de la 38 Division, of July 31, and has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

Mrs. Wynne is the first English woman upon whom this honour has been conferred.

She has also received the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians, which says that she "gave proof of the greatest devotion and showed real courage in succouring our wounded under the fire of the enemy."

EDWARDES THEATRE—KALBADEVI ROAD.

VICTOR CINEMA

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST NIGHT OF THE FIRST 8 PARTS OF

LUCILLE LOVE

30,000 FT. THE GIRL OF MYSTERY. 30 PARTS

THE GREATEST SERIAL MYSTERY DRAMA OF ALL TIME.

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Prize Matinee TO-DAY at 4-45, 2 Shows at 6-45 and 10-0

People's Popular Prices from Rs. 2 to As. 12

TO-MORROW WILL BE CONTINUED with SECOND INSTALMENT.

VICTOR CINEMA.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 1.02in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of the east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-western and the central districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in west Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area; Nagpur has had 0.25in., Chanda 0.69in. and Raipur 0.36in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan, heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather appears to be unsettled in the Bay of Bengal and precipitation has set in on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras. Rainfall has recommenced in the south-east Central Provinces but has ceased in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. It has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras and the south-eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in Mysore and the north Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and some showers in south-east Madras, the southern half of the Deccan and the south-east Central Provinces. A few showers are possible on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 16th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.2	81.5	71	..	0	—0.01
Do. (15th)	91.1	82.6	61	..	0	—0.04
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (15th)	99.8	84.2	66	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.5	78.5	63	..	0.65	—3.98
Rawalpindi	94.7	72.1	69	0.01	13.63	—3.07
Lahore	89.2	72.3	95	1.02	4.03	—10.59
Sialkot	93.5	77.0	74	..	5.91	
Hissar	90.5	71.1	83	..	19.01	—3.13
Ambala	89.7	77.0	82	..	8.65	—13.18
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.6	80.4	75	0.03	14.02	—8.71
Mainpuri	92.5	78.1	82	..	20.91	—1.10
Jhansi	95.0	77.3	69	..	13.14	—14.18
Cawnpore	90.4	78 9	92	..	36.59	20.50
Allahabad	91.5	78.8	87	..	37.40	5.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	80.2	62	..	0.06	—2.18
Karachi	85.2	76.4	86	..	0.28	—5.88
Ajmer	92.2	78.4	64	..	7.85	—10.46
Jaipore	94.5	78.0	69	..	9.25	—11.88
Kotah	100.6	83.6	55	..	13.92	—11.81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.2	75.0	75	..	3.69	—9.06
Dwarka	85.5	75.5	84	..	7.52	—5.27
Veraval	84.0	84.3	85	..	7.40	—9.02
Rajkot	94.8	68.9	70	..	6.98	—16.96
Bhavnagar Parv	97.8	73.8	76	..	8.29	—10.37
Surat	91.1	77.3	73	..	21.43	—15.48
Ahmedabad	99.5	76.9	64	..	9.11	—18.78
Deesa	92.7	78.2	69	..	4.36	—17.90
Neemuch	96.6	77.0	55	..	12.60	—13.15
Indore	91.9	71.1	74	..	19.72	—8.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.1	74.3	86	..	63.68	15.59
Saugor	90.8	73.0	73	..	35.32	—4.27
Hoshangabad	90.0	75.2	87	..	36.66	6.06
Khandwa	90.0	74.3	77	..	21.99	—3.97
Akola	93.4	74.0	73	..	23.61	—1.52
Amraoti	93.8	74.8	71	..	26.61	0.46
Nagpur	93.5	75.4	73	0.25	38.58	—1.55
Chanda	90.7	75.0	92	0.69	54.05	—9.66
Raipur	89.2	78.1	96	0.36	43.75	2.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.7	77.4	88	..	69.39	4.42
Ratnagiri	88.1	76.1	80	..	2.41	—0.33
Mormugao	88.0	76.4			.09	—5.95
Karwar	83.5	75.4			6.23	—20.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	69.1	75	..	16.08	0.11
Ahmednagar	89.9	66.6	69	..	19.32	4.05
Poona	89.0	67.5	75	..	27.21	9.26
Sholapur	93.3	73.1	73	..	14.76	—4.95
Bijapur	91.2	73.3	73	..	9.00	—2.74
Belgaum	83.2	67.4	94	0.04	34.19	—1.74
Aurangabad	89.0	66.8	67	..	22.52	0.80
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	72.2	84	..	27.65	—5.33
Hyderabad	88.2	73.0	79	0.02	34.96	13.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.6	76.3	88	..	88.38	—21.46
Calicut	83.4	76.2	95	..	79.49	—6.13
Cochin	85.2	76.2	84	..	71.53	2.54
Colombo	83.0	74.1	94	0.17	22.85	3.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	73.2	91	1.75	32.58	11.73
Bellary	95.5	77.5	64	..	12.46	4.04
Cuddapah	99.7	78.7	74	..	11.20	—5.35
Madras	97.9	77.7	75	1.02	..	..
Bangalore	87.1	65.7	87	0.44	14.79	—1.38
Coimbatore	92.6	72.8	88	0.04	6.45	1.66
Trichinopoly	94.7	73.5	81	0.86	6.62	—2.48
Negapatam	94 5	74.3	90	0.47	7.18	—2.55

Prionath Roy, a talukdar of Mymensingh, has been served with an order of internment in his own house until further orders.

leaders among the German-Americans preached and practised what was perilously near to treason against the United States.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Spet. 16.

All-India weather report indicates that rainfall has increased in North-east India and South of the Peninsula. A slight distrurbance appears to be crossing Orrissa Coast and conditions are also unsettled over the centre of Bay. Further rainfall is reported from a few stations in the Punjab. The principal amounts are: Jalpaiguri, Balasore and Salem 3 inches each, Barisal and Ludhiana 1½ each, Masulipatam 2, Lahore and Madras 1 each. Increase of rainfall in Bengal. Bihar and Orissa is forecasted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 16th September 1915, was 29.990 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 15th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.785	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0	,,
Dew Point	75.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7	,,
Minimum do. do.	76.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	148	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	5.97	,,
Do. do. year	70.80	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of do	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Sept.				Sept.			
Th	16	m 4	21	26 4	16	m 10	2	20 11
		3	53a	24 9		10	14a	17 1
Fr.	17	m 5	41	25 10	17	m 0	19a	21 3
		5	18a	24 0		11	48a	17 13
SAT.	18	m 6	14	26 0	18	m 1	45a	20 6
		7	58a	24 0				
SUN.	19	m 8	26	26 7	19	m 1	21	17 10
		8	27a	24 11		2	45a	19 4
Mon	20	m 9	21	27 3	20	m 2	31	17 6
		9	31a	26 0		3	33a	19 2
Tu	21	m 10	8	27 9	21	m 3	27	17 2
		10	18a	27 0		4	12a	17 2
W.	22	m 10	39	28 0	22	m 4	13	17 0
		10	59a	27 9		4	45a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 16 (Thursday)	6h 26m	6h. 42m.
,, 17 (Friday)	6h 26m	6h. 41m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3 e d1m a. m. Last Quarter 191 5 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m 5 10 Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22 -7m p. m. First Quarte w9- Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p m. Full Moon 1915 Sep. N 3h 5-2m p. m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 19th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	69.39	77.66	65.72
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	72.54	79.69	76.59
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.14	81.62	75.67
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	75.64	87.59	79.34

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 9

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, 16th September.)

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Vice Mr. Nandshankar D. Bakshi, retired, Mr. Sitaram Balwant Rao to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parakh to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothavala to be Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpande to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr. M. R. Kothavala.

Mr. C. Pegge to continue to act as Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Rao Saheb G. K. Deshpande in the leave vacancy of Mr. Muhammad Shikandar Khan Fateh Khan.

Vice Mr. Muhammad Daud Shaikh Ismail, retired, Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Barve to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. Gillespy to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpande to be Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. Pegge to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. M. S. ... Barrister-at-Law, District Judge of ... granted privilege leave for one month and three days with effect from the 2nd October, 1915, with permission to affix to it the Diwali holidays.

Engineer A. H. Baker, R. I. M., 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 90 days with effect from the 19th September, 1915.

Engineer W. H. Waters, R. I. M., 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is appointed to act as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor during the absence on leave of Engineer A. H. Baker, R. I. M.

Commander W. C. Taylor, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to conduct the duties of the Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own, during the absence of Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M., on leave.

Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay Presidency, was granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and three days in combination with the privilege leave granted to him.

Reverend J. C. Young, M.B., to act as Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden.

Captain R. B. S. Sewell, I.M.S., to continue to act as Port Health Officer, Aden, in addition to his Military duties.

Lieutenant T. S. Sastri, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major J. C. S. Oxley, F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S.

Reverend A. MacRae, M.B., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, vice Captain J. B. Hanafin, F.R.C.S. (I.), I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L. M. & S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L. M. & S., promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Rao Bahadur Pandharinath Vaman Shikhare, L. M. & S., to be substantive pro tem. Senior Assistant Surgeon with effect from 29th May, 1915, vice Senior Assistant Surgeon S. M. Mehta, whose lien on the appointment of Civil Medical Officer, Savantvadi, should be suspended pro tem.

Messrs. Shankar Keshav Phadke, M.B., B.S., and Kashinath Ganesh Palkar, L.M.&S., are appointed ... sionally substantive Assistant Surgeons ... the Third Grade with effect from the ... April, 1915.

Mr. Anandi... Shavlal Dalal, L. M. & S., F.R.C.S. (Eng...) act as Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat at the Grant Medical College, and ex officio Surgeon for those diseases in the J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. S. H. Modi, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (London), with effect from the 11th November, 1915.

Bombay Light Horse.—Major Thomas Shepherd Novis, I.M.S., resigns his commission. Dated 26th July, 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Henry Guy Weber to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 30th July, 1915.

William Edward Osborne to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 30th July, 1915.

Joseph ... Dodds to be Second-Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 30th July, 1915.

1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Reginald Hepburne Heath to be Major, vice C. Richardson, promited. Dated 1st April, 1915.

Lieutenant Harry Parry Jones to be Captain, vice R. H. Heath, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Rollo Dallas Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice H. P. Jones, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1915.

2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Cecil Richardson, V.D., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. H. Deane, resigned. Dated 1st April, 1915.

Captain Charles Willoughby Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 1st April, 1915.

Llewellyn North Lloyd to be Second-Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 1st April, 1915.

Samuel Fitzgerald Madden to be Second-Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 1st April, 1915.

On return from leave Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Nasrat Canals District.

The combined leave granted to Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Chief Engineer, has been extended by furlough on medical certificate for four months and twenty-three days.

Mr. C. E. Ricketts, temporary Sub-Engineer, is granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from such date as he avails himself of it.

Mr. Govind Bahirao Brahme to be Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 400, continuing to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Jalal... in Saiyid Mian Kadri to be Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 350.

Mr. Shrinivas Krishnarao Nayampalli to be Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 300.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Padhye to be Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 250.

Mr. Ramchandra Shrinivas Kulkarni, L.C.E., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, on Rs. 250.

Mr. Annaji Ganesh Vangikar to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijapur, on Rs. 200 but to continue to act as Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Mr. Ramchandra Madhav Mahishi to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijapur, on Rs. 200, during the deputation of Mr. Annaji Ganesh Vangikar.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Lad, LL.B., and Mr. Shankar Pundlik Varde, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

STORM DEVASTATION.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS KILLED AND HOUSES WRECKED.

Despatches from Dallas (Texas) state that it is calculated that as many as a hundred lives have been lost as a result of the storm which raged there in the middle of August. The estimate of the damage done to property is constantly increasing. It is now apparent that considerable damage has been done to cotton in some districts. A despatch from Galveston states that the water, lighting, gas, and street-car systems are out of working order, and that there is considerable suffering. A newspaper correspondent who got within view of Galveston estimated that over a thousand houses had been wrecked.

A report received at Washington by the War Department from General Bell, at Texas City, states that the United States army camp there was wrecked by a tidal wave and flood combined, which rose to an average height of three to five feet. The violence of the wind was such that a number of comparatively large vessels were blown from their moorings and floated into the city.

The troops were greatly scattered, seeking shelter during the night, and in the morning the storm was still too violent for anything much to be done except the work of rescuing women and children and searching for the dead and injured.

Important business houses had their roofs torn off and a number of houses had their frames blown down. These floated into the streets, rendering them impassable.

All railway, telephone, and telegraph lines temporarily out of order.

According to another report earlier in the day twelve soldiers and over a score of civilians were drowned, while the bodies of six women, supposed to be from Galveston, were washed ashore at Texas City.

A despatch from San Antonio (Texas) gives an unconfirmed report, said to have been delivered by a lineman to a telephone official at Houston, to the effect that 500 bodies from Galveston were washed ashore at Houston.

A further telegram from New York says: cotton growers have lost heavily, and, according to some estimates, 25 per cent. of the cotton crop in Central Texas has been destroyed. The oilfields have also been hard hit. It will probably be several days before the exact situation is known, owing to the interruption of communications.

THE OBSTACLE TO CALAIS.

A STRIKING TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FORCES.

M. Pichon wrote as follows in the course of an article in the "Petit Journal" on August 24:—

I have just spent a week with our British friends in the midst of that "contemptible little army" of Field-Marshal French, to use the elegant expression of the Emperor of All the Germanies when he was getting beaten on the Marne.

I have an idea that if he saw to-day in their trenches, in their cantonments, their camps and their drill grounds those troops of which he affected to talk with such ... akable arrogance, he would, in spite of himself, sing in a different key.

If the Germans were stopped before the ruins of Ypres, notwithstanding the furious assault of their Army; if they were unable to continue their way to Calais in spite of the Kaiser's orders; if they left more than two hundred thousand dead on the banks of the Yser, on the fields which they had devastated, and in the destroyed villages which they still bombard by force of habit, let us remember that we owe this mainly to our Allies, Belgium and England. We should be committing an unpardonable act of injustice in forgetting this. Let us also remember that the help that the armies raised by Lord Kitchener have brought us, under the command of Sir John French, is but the beginning of the support which they will afford us, and which will go on steadily growing.

There is no comparison between the size of the army which fought at Mons, at Le Catcau, and on the Aisne, with the number of army corps which have been added to it since" the article concludes. "There can be no comparison either between their supply bases and their organisation in every respect with the conditions under which the earlier armies fought."

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IN THIS PAPER ON 13th, 15th, 16th AND 17th SEPTEMBER.

3 Episodes in 8 Parts being shown this week 3

SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Please note changes in the Timings from Saturday the 18th September.

1st SHOW 6-30 P.M., 2nd SHOW 8-15 P.M., 3rd HOW 10 P.M.

MATINEES 4-30 P.M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2020.

CHARNI ROAD.

COMMERCIAL.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The state of the American exchange is a symptom from which the State physicians whom we call statesmen may or may not draw a lesson in time. We say it is a symptom because it is not the disease, and the mischief cannot be eradicated unless the causes of the trouble are really understood. In fact, the American exchange is like a barometer. It is not the weather, but it tells you what the weather is likely to be. Let us start with the facts, and then proceed to the causes and the remedies. The following table shows the rate at which dollars have been exchanged for pounds and marks on various dates since the beginning of the war:—

1914.	Sterling. Cables.	Marks. Cables.
July 24	4.88	95½
„ 31	6.30	104
End of—		
Sept.	4.97	94¼
Dec.	4.86	88½
1915.		
End of—		
Jan.	4.85½	87 3/16
Feb.	4.81	82⅜
March	4.80	83½
April	4.79¼	82 9/16
May	4.78½	83⅜
June	4.77⅛	81½
July 9	4.77⅜	81 11/16
„ 23	4.77¼	82
„ 30	4.76⅞	81¾
Aug. 6	4.76¾	82
„ 12	4.73½	81⅞
„ 14	4.70½	81½
„ 16	4.67¾	81⅛
„ 17	4.65¾	81
„ 18	4.67¼	81⅛
„ 19	4.68	81¼

It will be seen that since the submarine blockade (February 18th) and the Orders-in-Council (March 16th), which aimed at putting a stop to all German oversea imports, the German finances have been relieved of exchange trouble, for the mark, after depreciating about 14 per cent., has remained since the end of February pretty steady, as Germany has easily been able to pay with a few high-priced exports for such imports as it has been able to get. And by telling the public that British policy aims at starving the women and children of Germany, the German Government has been able to impose extraordinary privation and economy upon the whole people with their assent. Now, in this particular war (as in the Napoleonic wars) Great Britain is playing a treble *role*—naval, military, and financial. Our naval functions are quite as important as they were then—nay, more important, for, owing to the enormously greater army which we are maintaining abroad, we have to provide convoys on a very much larger scale for troops, munitions, and food. We have also taken upon ourselves a great military *role* in France and Belgium, and we have added to this the Dardanelles expedition, the Persian Gulf expedition, and various smaller undertakings over and above our Indian and Egyptian liabilities. Then comes finance; and here again we have undertaken liabilities which would have staggered Pitt or any other statesman in our past history. We have been told that this is a War of Munitions, and under the head of finance we must include munitions and food supplies, as well as the trade, the credit, and the taxation by which alone munitions and food can be obtained in sufficient quantities for the conduct of the war The very well-informed correspondent who signed himself "Conservative" in the "Economist recently pointed out that responsible men among our Allies quite appreciate the fact that the further enlargement of our Army may operate very disadvantageously to the success of the Allies in the war. In their view, as he put it, "military aid takes the third place." That is sound sense. For British finance and credit depend upon a certain balance being maintained between imports and exports. Exports pay for imports, and the cost of the war must in the long run be paid for out of current income and current savings, after the liquid savings of the past with which we started have been consumed. A nation cannot long consume more than it produces, unless some other country is prepared to lend it the difference. If the people of the United States and the Government of the United States—and here our naval or commercial diplomacy comes in—are willing to lend us the food and munitions for which we cannot pay by exports of manufactures, gold securities, etc., then we can continue for a very long time to consume that much more than we produce, leaving posterity to pay the bill afterwards. In other words, if the United States is willing and able to lend us 20, 30, or 40 millions a month until the war is over, we can consume that amount more than we produce, without losing our gold standard and without suffering from a demoralisation of the exchanges. But if not, then there are, so far as we can see, two real remedies, and two only, which might be sufficient if they could be brought into operation rapidly and simultaneously.

The first is, of course, to enlarge our exportable surplus, which has been greatly diminished since the war began owing to the transference of about three millions of men to the Army and of another very large, but unascertainable number from the manufacture of utilities to the manufacture of guns, shells, explosives, warships, etc. From the foreign trade and exchange point of view, the most mischievous effect has been produced by the recruitment of coal miners. If all the miners now drilling in the country could be returned to the mines the situation would very rapidly ameliorate, and the danger of a shortage of necessaries in the autumn and winter would be very much diminished. But unless the size of the Army is speedily reconsidered by the Cabinet, the difficulty of increasing our exportable surplus appears to be insuperable. The diminution of consumption is being attempted by an economy campaign, and by the attempt, of which Mr. McKenna has spoken, to reduce departmental waste and to cut down superfluities. If the country got full value for its money, there can be no doubt that the present forces could be maintained in their present efficiency at a very much reduced rate of daily expenditure. And if taxation had been imposed when it should have been imposed by Mr. Lloyd George last May, there would have been a double gain, an increased public revenue and a diminished private expenditure. It is deplorable that nothing was done in the way of additional taxation before Parliament adjourned. Can we be sure that Mr. McKenna will have a cut-and-dried scheme ready for Parliament before the end of next month? There is no reason, so far as we know, why most of the licence duties should not be doubled, and why the duties on servants should not be extended. Considerable additions could be made to indirect taxation without touching our Free-trade system. Thus, tea, coffee, and petrol duties could be raised and the sugar duties doubled. Income of £100 might be included in the income-tax, and the tax collected in November, and the Post-office rates might well be increased. But if the Government is to maintain our financial equilibrium, it will have to review the whole military situation, and avoid the enormous danger involved in the "Daily Mail's" "raging, tearing propaganda," and in the unthinking cry for an unlimited Army.

Two further suggestions of a technical nature may be offered to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first is that a free gold market should be maintained. It would be difficult under present insurance conditions to export more than a million of gold a week, but there is no reason why that amount should not go for many weeks to come to the United States, and it would have a very sedative and reassuring effect upon the exchanges. Another most desirable measure would be to remove all restrictions upon Stocks Exchange prices, more especially upon Consols. If this were done many more people would be induced to sell their American securities in order to buy Consols and home municipal securities at their true market prices. It seems absurd to have a free market in the War Loan and to refuse a free market to Consols and other gilt-edged securities. "The Economist."

MR. ASQUITH'S ADVICE ON TEA.

The president of the Tea Buyers' Association has addressed a letter of remonstrance to the chairman of the Parliamentary War Savings Committee on the subject of recent exhortations to the public to consume less tea, with special reference to the remarks of the Prime Minister when speaking at the Guildhall on June 29. The letter states:—

"We desire to submit that the public should not be exhorted to regard tea as an article the consumption of which would increase our indebtedness to foreign countries, as would undoubtedly be the case with tobacco, wine, sugar, and petrol. Still less should it head the list of such imported articles. Seven-eighths of the tea consumed in Great Britain is grown in British Possessions, and it is only in respect of the remaining eighth that the indebtedness to foreign countries becomes applicable. The cultivation of tea is essentially a British industry, financed by British capital and affording employment to thousands of inhabitants of British Possessions, and it therefore follows that the restriction of the consumption of tea will tend to injure, if not ruin, an important British Indian agricultural industry and weaken the financial position of the Empire.

"But apart from the lack of economic discrimination shown in classifying an article of Empire origin with those of exclusively foreign origin, we submit that tea is a food necessity, and those who follow the Prime Minister in grouping it with tobacco, wine, sugar, and petrol have not taken into account the change in the habits of the nation and to the gradual but sure recognition of the value of tea as a food stimulant with a more than momentary effect. To the worker, especially the woman-worker, tea has replaced other articles of food and drink, and the recent abnormal purchases of tea by neutrals on German account demonstrate that the sustaining value of this beverage is thoroughly understood by the military authorities of a country where tea is almost unknown to the public in normal times.

"The nation must drink something other than water, and even at present cost, and with the duty at its present excessive figure, tea costs less than any other stimulating beverage, alcoholic or non-alcoholic."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
„	Sales of East India ..	110
„	Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	6.36+9
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. .. ..	8.70+25
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	10.63+18
	January	11.17+19
New York Official noon call	October	10.68+28
	January	11.20+28
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	10.56+16
	January	11.07+16

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
September.	6.24
Sept.-Oct.	6.23
Oct.-Nov.	6.25
Nov.-Dec.	6.29
Dec.-Jan.	6.33
Jan.Feb.	6.36
Feb.-Mar.	6.40
Mar.-Apl.	6.43
Apl.-May.	6.46
May-June.	6.49
June-July.	6.51
July-Aug.	6.53
Aug.-Sep.	6.53

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept	6.22+13
Sept-Oct.	6.21+12
Oct.-Nov.	6.23+11
Nov.-Dec.	6.27+10
Dec.-Jan.	6.31+11
Jan.-Feb.	6.34+11
Feb.-Mar.	6.38+12
March.-April	6.41+11
April-May	6.44+11
May-June	6.47+11
June-July	6.49+10
July-Aug.	6.51+10
Aug.-Sep.	6.51+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th

M. G. Bengal Good	..	4.40
„ „ Fully Good	..	4 55 +5
„ „ Fine	..	4.70 +5
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good		4.90
„ „ Fine	..	5.20
„ Broach Good	..	5.70+10
„ „ Fully Good		5.85+10
„ „ Fine	..	6.00+10
„ Scinde Good	..	4.40+ 5
„ „ Fully Good		4.55+ 5
„ „ Fine	..	4.70+ 5

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 79,000 were allotted to Madras. Rs. 79,000

Tenders on Madras at 1/4

(Min. Rate) Received 52% Above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.7,95,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 11,66,000

Rs. 3,71,000 „ „ to Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/32

„ Madras }

(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 52% { above that rate in full.

„ „ Madras }

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.8,71,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.

Rs. 5,00,000 „ „ Bombay } 27,55,000

Rs.13,84,000 „ „ Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta }

„ Bombay } at 1/4

„ Madras }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay / Madras } 52% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 40,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 at 1-4 1/32.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain }	17,000
„ „ to Continent .. }	
Futures at New York October .	10.37+31
Futures at New York January .	11.37+28
Spot Cotton at New York	10.75+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	10.25+25
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans ..	10.74+20
Futures at New Orleans January	11.26+21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 6½
Demand Bills	.. 4.66.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	.. 48½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st...	4 13/16 }
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 }
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ } unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	6 }
Interest day to day loans ..	4 }
„ 7 day market loans ..	4½ }
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£2,775,000
The sum of £375,000 has been Earmarked.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.82

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928 £92 5/8

4½ % 1925—1945 £97 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 15th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship Nominal.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F July Sellers. 54/3

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Paid 53/9

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

Wheat Choice White Bombay Nominal.

Karachi Barley Oct. Paid 37/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal

Victorian. Nominal.

New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57/6

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 59

Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 3% Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 52

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

Yesterday's. Sept.-Oct. Sellers 56

Calcutta Linsseed:—3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September-October Sellers 51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Sellers £8-8-6

Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers 56

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£76½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£69½
Copper Braziers	£94
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	50
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17/5
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers 2/4¾

Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Paid 2/3⅞

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 15th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow, .. 37/6

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow, .. 37/6

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

This morning new Broach was quoted at Rs. 288 but New York closing advices again showed an advance and rates went to 291.

An easier feeling prevailed temporarily but at Colaba the market got excited and new Broach opened at 294. A considerable business has been done in new Bengals.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept. 222.

Fine Akola Sept. 243.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January 239½.

Fine Akola January 264.

Good Broach April 294.

Messrs PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	288/9	Apr. 25'16
M.G. „ „	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	245	236/7	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Banawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G Bengals	..	217	..	Sept. 1915
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	..	236/7	..	Sept. 1915
„ „ „	..	257	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Fulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	255	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	220	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	231/2	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	256	Do.
M-G. Compta	..	..	255/6	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Benguis	..	246	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	..	245/6	..	Dec. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th September, 1915:—

Cotton	7,634 Bales.
Wheat	25,312 cwts.
Linseed	14,331 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	576 „
Ginjellyseed	1,516 „
Poppyseed	65 „
Groundnuts	798 „
Castorseed	2,609 „
Rice	18,271 „
Myrabollams	1,758 „
Cottonseed	2,432 „
Mowraseed	1,060 „
Gram	2,990 „
Joowar	5,111 „
Maize	212 „
Barley	102 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3-3, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-4, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. any time.

Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 3/8d.

France 3 m.s. do. ..... 192½ Nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½

Do. Shanghai 170½

60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 154.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B 10

Bombay Do. 24-2-0

English Shield Sovereigns 15-12-0

English Dragons 15-3-0

Silver ex-duty Ready 59.12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

To-day being the last day of September no transactions for forward business were registered to-day. A few transactions for cash were done as follows.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 55.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,570.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 557½ and Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares at Rs. 198½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 89-10 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 99¼.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., writing from London on August 19th, say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England. The net reduction on balance amounts to £3,588,000.

On the other hand, to-day's Bank Return shows an increase of no less than £1,401,045 in the reserve of gold, indicating that the flow from internal circulation, which set in last week, continues on a still larger scale, even to the extent of nearly £5,000,000 during the week.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Aug. 12th £5,000 in bar gold.

Aug. 14th £350,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 16th £250,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 17th £220,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 18th £180,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 18th £566,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Aug. 14th £394,000 in bar gold.

Aug. 16th £1,800,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 17th £1,300,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 18th £1,650,000 in foreign gold coin.

Aug. 18th £15,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.

Appended are figures relating to the United States of America which show the exports and imports of gold for a series of 18 years, and also the excess in each year, whether export or import:—

	Exports. $	Imports. $
1915	146,224,148	171,568,755
1914	112,038,529	66,538,659
1913	77,762,622	69,194,025
1912	57,328,348	48,936,500
1911	22,509,653	73,607,013
1910	118,563,215	43,339,905
1909	91,531,818	44,003,989
1908	72,423,924	148,337,321
1907	51,899,176	114,510,249
1906	38,573,591	96,221,730
1905	92,594,024	53,648,961
1904	81,459,986	99,055,368
1903	47,090,595	44,962,027
1902	48,568,950	52,021,254
1901	53,185,177	66,051,187
1900	48,266,750	44,765,184
1899	37,522,086	88,954,643
1898	15,406,391	120,391,674
	Excess. $	
1915	Im.	25,344,607
1914	Ex.	45,499,870
1913	Ex.	8,568,597
1912	Ex.	8,391,848
1911	Im.	51,097,360
1910	Ex.	75,223,310
1909	Ex.	47,527,829
1908	Im.	75,904,997
1907	Im.	63,111,073
1906	Im.	57,648,139
1905	Ex.	38,945,063
1904	Im.	17,595,382
1903	Ex.	2,108,568
1902	Im.	3,452,304
1901	Im.	12,866,010
1900	Ex.	3,693,575
1899	Im.	51,432,507
1898	Im.	104,985,283

The net result shows that during the 18 years referred to, there was an excess of imports over exports averaging £2,500,000 per annum.

During the same period, the total production of gold from mines in the territory of the United States of America amounted to £319,000,000, or an average of £17,500,000 per annum.

It will thus be seen that the absorption of gold, based on these data, has averaged recently £20,000,000 per annum.

The total is probably larger than this, because quantities of ore and silver metal, carrying gold, are imported from other parts of America and the contents are separated within the United States. On the other hand, the considerable amount of gold carried abroad on the person of United States visitors to Europe and elsewhere is a partial set off.

It is probable, taking all into account, that more than a quarter of the world's gold production finds a permanent home in the United States.

The Controller of the Indian Currency reports that after the outbreak of war, an arrangement was made whereby the Government of India agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England gold produced by certain Indian gold mining Companies, for safe custody at the Bombay Mint, after being melted and assayed. The amount deposited by the end of March, 1915, was 345,980 standard ounces.

SILVER.

After the exceptional rise to 23 1/16d. last week, the tendency has been downward, and 1/16d. was shed daily with monotonous regularity until to-day.

The absence of any precipitance in this movement, and the curtailment of supplies which accompanied the shrinkage in price, indicated that the undertone of the market had undergone some improvement, and that the dry rot which seemed to have set in for some time past has been stayed for the present.

So small had offerings become on yesterday's quotation—22¾d.—that they failed to suffice for the broadening enquiry, and a rally to 22 7/8d. ensued to-day.

China has been a buyer rather than a seller at the lower level, but the Indian Bazaars have pursued a temporizing policy, and have sent at intervals buying limits too low to tempt sellers.

An Indian Currency Return for the 12th August gave details in Lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation	69.55
Reserve in Silver Coin	40.07
Gold Coin and Bullion	9.33
Gold in England	6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,900 bars, as compared with 5,200 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The United States Treasury purchased for the San Francisco Mint 500,000 ozs. at an average price of slightly under 49 per ounce.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Aug. 13. 23 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 14. 22 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 16. 22 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 17. 22 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 18, 22 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 19, 22 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.

Average for the week, 22.875 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, there was rain during the week ending 14th September throughout almost the whole of the Presidency proper. It was sufficient and beneficial in the Konkan, Deccan, Bijapur, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; elsewhere it was slight. More rain is needed for standing crops and agricultural operations in Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Gujarat Native States and in parts of Thana, Larkana, Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. The standing crops are withering in the Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Gujarat Native States and in parts of Thana, Larkana, Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. The standing corps are withering in the Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Gujarat Native States and in seven talukas of Thar and Parkar. They were damaged by locusts in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation and sowing commenced in Broach, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum. Supply of fodder was adequate except in five districts of Sind and in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Cutch, in one State and three thanas of Palanpur, in one division of Kathiawar and in ten mahals of Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in the hilly tracts of Karachi three talukas of Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate, water for irrigation was deficient in Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals Kaira, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains were generally steady.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram from London dated 14th September, says:—

Messrs. F. J. and H. Thompson report as follows:—This week's offerings comprise 32,300 packages of Indian 34,600 packages of Ceylon and 12,700 packages of Javatea. The Ceylon Market showed a general decline of from a farthing to a half-penny.

TRADE RETURNS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The latest report published about trade in wheat, jute and cotton for the week ending the 4th instant, shows that the total imports of wheat by rail, river and sea into Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta, were 8,971 tons. The total exports by sea to foreign countries for the week were 60 tons. The total shows an increase of 18 per cent. on the total imports of the corresponding period of last year.

The total arrival of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week was 156,238 bales. Export of raw jute abroad from Calcutta and Chittagong during the period was 94,663 bales.

Exports of gunny bags were 17 million and exports of gunny cloth were sixteen and half million yards.

Arrival of raw cotton into Bombay was 27,046 bales.

SEPARATION MONEY.

DISPARITY IN ARMY AND NAVY SCALES EXPLAINED.

Some misapprehension seems still to exist with reference to the supposed disparity of separation allowances in the Army and Navy. It has recently been stated that while the Army allowance is 12s. 6d., the Navy allowance is only 6s. On inquiry at the Admiralty Recruiting Office yesterday it was stated that these figures were grossly misleading, as in the sum quoted for the Army allowance there is included the soldier's own allotment of 3s. 6d. a week out of his pay of 7s., whereas in the case of the sailor's allowance no mention is made of the allotment of 5s. out of his pay of 8s. 9d. a week as ordinay seaman. The amount actually received by the wife of the sailor is, therefore, 11s.

In establishing the scale for the Navy it was borne in mind that advancement to able-bodied seamen follows very quickly after entry. The rating of able-bodied seamen carries pay at 11s. 8d. per week, which, with the separation allowance of 6s., equals 17s. 8d. a week, as against the 7s. plus 9s., equalling 16s., received by the married private soldier. In addition, the sailor receives an allowance of 6d. a day while on military operations on shore. The A.B. is, therefore, really better off, and able to allow his wife more. When a sailor joins his ship there are also many duties he may be called upon to perform for which he receives extra payment. It was this consideration—that, on the whole, the rate of pay in the Navy was higher than in the Army—that governed the decision of the authorities in establishing the separation scale.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Khordadsal.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. Byculla Club; B. Team v. Bombay City Police.

SATURDAY, September 18.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. G. I. P. Ry.; B. Team v. Y. M. C. A.
Poona Races. Second Meeting. First Day.
Mails for Mauritius, and Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Uso, Chinde, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. L. Marques, per steamer Caldina will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. instead of on the 16th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MONDAY September 20.
A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Italian steamer Roma will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

March.—"Waldmere" ..... Losey.
Overture.—"Rosamunde" ..... Schubert.
Valse.—"To-night's the Night" ..... Ewbens.
Selection.—"The Mousme" ..... Monckton.
Intermezzo.—"Secrets" ..... Ancliffe.
Melodies from.—"A Country Girl" Monckton.
Two-Step.—"The Foxtrot Ball, that's all" Ayer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Nellore with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Tuesday next.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague or cholera occurred in Bombay on Wednesday. One attack and one death from small-pox were registered. The total mortality from all causes was 66, as compared with 55 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 64 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,048, out of which five were found to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The engagement announced in the programme on Saturday the 18th instant has been cancelled. On Sunday the 19th instant the Senior and Junior Classes will meet at 9 a.m. at their respective places.

DONATION TO PRABHURAM AYURVAIDIC COLLEGE.

His Highness Sir Rameshwara Singhji Bahadur G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Darbhanga, has given a donation of Rs. 300 to the Bombay Prabhuram Ayurvaidic College.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER.

A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning on the top floor of a five-storeyed house, situated at Chinch Bunder. Some bedding belonging to the tenant, Vithal Vasanji, was found to be on fire. The Municipal chemical engine quickly put out the fire. The damage is estimated about Rs. 450. The origin of the fire is not known. The house belongs to Sir Vasanji Tricumji.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 11th September, 1915, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 5, Kaira District 3, Surat Town and Port 10, other places in Surat District 3, Ahmednagar District 14, Nasik District 158, Satara District 95, Poona District 31, Sholapur Town 22, other places in Sholapur District 65, Belgaum District 126, Dharwar District 78, Bijapur District 2, Karachi Town and Port 1, other places in Karachi District 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 204, Kathiawar Agency 6, Satara Agency 4 and Akalkote State 13. Total 845.

BROTHER AND SISTER AT VARIANCE.

Mr. Dwarkadas Lalluhoy reports to the Police that his wife died on the 28th ultimo. He alleges that after his wife's death, his married daughter took charge of the keys of the house, which his wife used to keep. A few days after, on the safe being opened, ornaments of the value of about Rs. 48,160 were found missing. His daughter gave no explanation as to the disappearance of the ornaments and went away to her husband's house. He further alleges that from enquiries made he learnt that the ornaments had been removed by his daughter, who handed them over to her sister-in-law, who took them away, and the daughter refused to return them, saying she would only give them up in a Court of Law.

The complainant's daughter, on being questioned by the Police, said she had certain ornaments which were given her by her mother from time to time during her life time and those ornaments have been kept in a safe of the Safe Deposit Company. She has sent a solicitors' notice to her brother and brother-in-law, charging them with having done away with certain ornaments belonging to her, which she had given to her mother for safe custody.

Further enquiries are being made.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION "AT HOME."

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

The Governor and Lady Willingdon were present this evening at the "At Home" held by the National Indian Association at the Council Hall. Their Excellencies made themselves perfectly at home among the members. By way of diversion during the "At Home" St. Helena's School girls sang beautifully "Oh the Summer" and once again encored applause with an action song entitled "Lulluby." Miss Pudumjee played a violin solo to perfection. Capt. Molony, Mrs. Brayne, Mr. Bayly and Mrs. Perkins very good-naturedly sang in addition.

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJRAT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution, passed on the Annual Administration Report of the Talukdari estates in Gujarat for the year 1913-14, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Resolution.—This review deals with the reports submitted by the Talukdari Settlement Officer as regards Talukdari estates in the districts in which he exercises jurisdiction, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, and by the Collector of the Panch Mahals regarding similar estates situated in that district.

The reports are the first prepared according to the new form prescribed by Government with the object of rendering them a more comprehensive record of the varied relations of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and the Collector with Talukdari estates in their respective jurisdictions. Some delay has occurred in submission due to the time taken in compiling the additional information required: it is hoped that in future years this delay will be avoided.

The Talukdari Settlement Officers' report contains three sections showing clearly the relation of the Talukdari Settlement Officer to the collection of Government revenue and loans, the management of estates of various kinds, and the settlement of debt. As regards the first of these, it appears that during the year under review the demand on account of jama collected by the Talukdari Settlement Officer in these three districts amounted to nearly 6¾ lakhs of rupees, of which two lakhs represented arrears of previous years. Of this sum Rs. 6,38,667 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 20,698 only in arrears. Government concur with the Commissioner in considering this highly satisfactory. The demand on account of tagai advances made in past years both to Talukdars and to Talukdars' tenants amounted to Rs. 4,72,000; of this amount Rs. 4,34,000 were recovered; of the balance, Rs. 36,000 were suspended, mainly owing to a plague of rats in the Dholka taluka of the Ahmedabad District. In this part of the report are also included figures showing demand and collection on account of loans under Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881, loans advanced for debt settlement under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11793 of November 16th, 1907, and loans advanced for maintenance during the famines of 1899-1900 and 1911-12. The recoveries in most of these cases are satisfactory, but it is hoped that the outstandings on account of maintenance during the famines will be recovered as soon as possible. Column 7 of statement III, Part D, shows that Rs. 1,200 were advanced during the year under report for maintenance. The Talukdari Settlement Officer is requested to report why this was necessary.

In Par III of the report the Talukdari Settlement Officer gives details of the various estates under his management and the authority for the same. The total number was 619 as compared with 629 in 1912-13. The principal variations were a decrease of 22 in the number of those managed under section 28, Gujarat Talukdars' Act, and an increase of the same number in those managed under section 144, Land Revenue Code. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has recorded in his report an interesting account of the progress made by some of the larger estates. The continued prosperity of Koth is a matter for satisfaction, and the Talukdari Settlement Officer's project of establishing a home-farm equipped with the latest agricultural machinery is one which it is hoped will prove capable of realization. It is of interest to note that in the Gangad estate the sale of tenancy rights yielded a considerable revenue in two villages and that even higher rates have been secured since the year closed. Government hold strongly to the view that the sale of these rights is entirely in the interest of the estates, and trust that there will be no hesitation to resort to it elsewhere when the pecuniary circumstances of the estate require it. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has submitted full figures for the collection of rents in managed estates and adds remarks explaining the difficulty of showing in the statement the demand in villages in which the crop share system obtains and the adjustment needed on both sides of the account on account of sums paid as maintenance, etc. It is clear that statement II is not quite suitable to all circumstances. The Talukdari Settlement Officer should devise and submit for approval a form which will cover the cases above referred to. The figure for collections in arrears is large, even allowing for delay due to litigation, and should be carefully examined, and amounts which are really irrecoverable written off.

REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

The redemption and settlement of debt due from estates under management were proceeded with during the year on the lines followed during the past few years, debts aggregating Rs. 3,09,565 being settled for a cash payment of Rs. 48,795. The net result of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's operations from 1907 up to the close of the year has been that claims for 47.5 lakhs have been settled for 15 lakhs or 32 per cent. For this purpose Rs. 6½ lakhs have been advanced from the cash credit placed at the disposal of the Talukdari Settlement Officer by Government, of which Rs. 2,57,037 have been recovered. The results are satisfactory.

The Collector's report regarding the Talukdari estates in the Panch Mahals contains no material for comment. The estates are on the whole prosperous and the management appears to have been efficient.

Figures showing the cost of management which appear in a complete form for the first time in the report show that the total cost of management both by the Talukdari Settlement Officer and the Collector amounted to Rs. 1,06,429 while the gross income recovered was Rs. 14,24,279. The cost was therefore 7½ per cent. which is reasonable. In a few individual cases, for instance, the Metral and Kanjari estates in the Panch Mahals and the Sarod estate in Jambusar, the percentage cost seems somewhat high. The officers concerned will inquire and consider whether some reduction is not possible.

The Dhandhuka and Nadiad hostels commenced to attract their full complement of students and Government note with satisfaction that two ex-pupils of the latter have passed the School Final Examination. As regards primary education the figures supplied by the Educational Department show that there has been practically no progress, but the Talukdari Settlement Officer states that he has reason to doubt whether these figures are altogether correct and care will be taken to aim at greater accuracy during the current year.

In conclusion Government desire to express their satisfaction at the zeal and efficiency which has characterized the administration of Talukdari estates throughout the province during the year, and in particular to congratulate Mr. Jukes, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, on the full and interesting report prepared by him.

The Calcutta Corporation at their meeting yesterday resolved to ask the Government of India to lend the services of Captain Watson, Assistant Director of Military Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, for some time as soon as convenient to investigate the question of pure milk supply to the city.

SEWREE OIL BLAZE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Acting Superintendent Stenson of the K. Division reports to the Commissioner of Police as follows on Thursday morning:—

"Yesterday at 3-30 p.m. a fire broke out in an oil tank, belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) at their depot at Sewree Bander. It appears from enquiries that at the above stated time one Appa Krishna was employed near this oil tank letting out water from the pipes, when a sudden explosion was heard and the top of the tank was blown up and fell back into the tank. Then large volumes of smoke and flames rose into the sky. The tank was constructed to hold 698,120 gallons, but at the time of the fire it only contained 322,083 gallons of kerosene oil. After the fire broke out, the Company's manager Mr. Limburg ordered that the oil should be pumped out of the burning tank. As the flames became stronger the tank itself which is of one inch thick iron plate melted itself gradually and fell back into the burning oil. The fire-engines from Byculla and Haines Road arrived at once and played on a smaller tank close to the burning one and kept it cool and prevented it from exploding. The fire is still burning up to nine o'clock this morning. The cause of the explosion is not known. The value of the oil burnt is estimated at Rs. 80,520, which is not insured. The Company is represented in Bombay by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF OVER A LAKH.

The Fire Brigade estimate the total loss at Rs. 1,58,700, including that of the tank and the loss of the oil from the smaller tank, caused by evaporation due to heat The fire burnt itself out at 10-15 a.m. on Thursday.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article in this morning's issue of your paper describing the fire which took place yesterday at our Bulk Oil Installation at Sewree, we beg to inform you that this Company is not represented in Bombay by Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. We have had our own Office and management since 1910 though until that year Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. acted as our Agents.

Your report is also inaccurate in stating that the transfer of oil from the burning tank to another tank was stopped after half an hour. As a matter of fact the transfer of oil began within half an hour of the outbreak of fire and was continued until about 11 p.m. by which time as much oil as possible had been saved from the burning tank. About 390 tons of oil was saved in this way and almost exactly the same quantity was consumed by fire.—Yours, etc.,

H. G. WEBER.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

ASSANSOLE TRAIN MURDER CASE.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

At the Burdwan Sessions Court to-day the Sessions Judge concluded the hearing of what is known as Assansole train murder case.

In this case it will be remembered that a wealthy Punjabee money-lender, named Saligrani Khetry, stood charged with having murdered a Punjabee lady said to be the sister-in-law of the accused.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of this fund are announced:—Amount already acknowledge, Rs. 40,010-1-3; Madras War and Relief Fund, 1,000; Maharajah of Balrampur 10th instalment, Rs. 1,000; The Ladies' War Relief Association (Deccan) Rs. 500; The Voluntary Aid Association (Akola), Rs. 500; Edulji Dinshaw Esq., Karachi, Rs. 250; Messrs. Donald Graham and Co., Karachi, Rs. 150; Messrs. T. Cosser and Co., Ld., Karachi, Rs. 150; Messrs. A. M. Jeewanjee and Co., Karachi, Rs. 101; R. P. Barrow Esq., I.C.S., Karachi, Rs. 100; Comdr. H. Trouson R.N.R., Karachi, Rs. 100; H. C. Mules Esq., C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi, Rs. 100; "An Officer, R.I.M." Rs. 100; Messrs. Pestonji Bhicajee and Co., Karachi, Rs. 51; F. A. Grace Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; Capt. R. S. B. Butler, Karachi, Rs. 50; Yomens Branch, Bombay War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; E. Gunter Esq., Karachi, Rs. 50; Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Rs. 30; "To meet cost of sewing," Rs. 25; Rev. T. A. Rambart, 2nd contribution, Rs. 25; A. E. Wollatt Esq., Karachi, Rs. 20; W. Scutt Esq., Karachi Rs. 20; T. S. Beedle, Karachi, Rs. 20; Capt. E. Prince, Karachi, Rs. 20; "A Friend" Karachi, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 20; collected at Karachi, Rs. 179; total Rs. 45,346-3-3.

A number of gifts in kind from various ladies and gentlemen were also received.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

OPENING OF PORT TRUST MINIATURE RIFLE RANGE.

Lady Sprott performed the opening ceremony of the Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range yesterday evening which is situated in the Prince's Dock, Wari Bunder. The "H" Company was in full force and lined up on both sides of the rifle range. There were many guests present to witness the ceremony.

Captain J. A. Cherry, the Officer Commanding the Port Trust Company, in an opening speech gave a history of its origin and progress, and said that to Mr. Jeffrey, an officer of the Docks Department and now the Company's much respected Colour-Sergeant, the prent efficiency and popularity of "H" Company are largely due. Mr. Jeffrey was at one-time Colour-Sergeant in the Northamptons and an instructor of everything we seemed to want to know and withal an enthusiast at his work. On the 1st of April this year 95 Volunteers, who had already passed the early recruit stage, were actually enrolled in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. And then, by the favour of Colonel Cadell, we were paid the compliment of being made a Company by ourselves—hence, "H" the Port Trust Company. Our duties were fixed for all time. On mobilisation we were to be entrusted with the defence of the Docks. Our utility was to be emergent and it followed that a Port Trust Armoury was a necessity. One has been established close to the Main Gate, Prince's Dock. We have a "squad" of keen signallers working under Volunteer Warner an ex Naval Signaller and a member of the Docks Department Staff. A bugle and fife and drum band is in full practice and at H. E. the Governor's inspection the "H" Company had the honour of supplying the Battalion's bugler.

But all this could not satisfy our awakened ambitions and ardour. A Port Trust Company must be worthy of the best traditions of the Service to which we are proud to belong. A miniature rifle range of our own must be established for, after all, we are out to shoot and shoot straight. The interest and sympathies of Sir Frederick were enlisted and with the advice and co-operation of the Trustees' Chief Engineer, the site of to-day's function was fixed upon. In regard to numbers, the Port Trust Company roll of membership is steadily growing—from 95 enrolled on 1st April 1915, the membership has increased to 124 to-day and there are 15 recruits undergoing preparatory training.

Lady Sprott then opened the range by firing the first shot which was a bull's eye.

Sir Frederick Sprott in thanking the officers and men of the Company for kindly inviting them, assured them that both Lady Sprott and he always took a keen interest in the rifle range. Captain Cherry had told them of the formation of the Company and the way in which it had progressed, but he had omitted to tell them of the very keen interest which Captain Cherry himself had taken in all the work that had been done. Sir Frederick also referred to the work done by Sgt. Jeffrey and Sgt. Jolly and said that the rifle range would be of very great help to them. As a memento of the occasion and to show how keen their interest was in the rifle range, Sir Frederick asked Captain Cherry on behalf of the Company to accept a small cup which will be called Lady Sprott Challenge Cup. He wished them all great success. (Cheers).

Sergeant Jeffrey then thanked Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott for being present there on the occasion and said that they all appreciated the keen interest they took in the Company. He then referred to the various departments of the Docks staff which had joined the Company and said that it reflected the greatest credit on them. Captain Cherry also worked very hard for the good of the Company. He thanked Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott for being present there.

The proceedings then terminated after giving three cheers to Sir Frederick and Lady Sprott.

PROGRESS IN DHAR.

AGENT'S APPRECIATION.

(News Bureau.)

DHAR, Sept. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Bosanquet, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India paid an official visit to Dhar and the occasion was celebrated with great festivity. On Monday, the 13th instant, a grand Durbar was held.

The next day the Agent to the Governor-General presided over a large gathering and distributed prizes to school students. In addressing the students he showed his satisfaction at the progress made by the school and was favourably impressed by what His Highness the Maharaja had done and was doing in the matter of primary and secondary education and also for the education of the backward classes.

The function was followed by a State Banquet when in proposing the health of the Hon. Mr. Bosanquet, His Highness made a cursory review of the progress made by the state.

The Hon. Mr. Bosanquet, in reply said that whenever he paid a visit to the state he saw some improvements or the other and found His Highness always busy taking interest in his state. Regarding the loyalty of the state the Hon. Mr. Bosanquet said that on the declaration of war it was from His Highness that he received the first telegram that all his resources and of the state were at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Hon. Mr. Bosanquet left this morning for Indore.

Her Highness the Maharani of Dhar has received an acknowledgement from the Lady-in-waiting to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress thanking Her Highness for her gift of £500 for the relief of wounded and £200 for the relief of the Belgian destitutes and refugees.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Viceroy's War message from the Secretary of State, dated the 15th September, says:—

The Russians are pushing back the Austro-Germans in the south and holding the Germans in the north while retiring gradually in the centre.

A Russian communiqué says the German pressure continues in the districts of lakes Pikstern, 12 miles, and Sankon, 24 miles, south-west of Jacobstadt. In the district of Podbrodzic, north-east of Vilna and on the railway to Dvinsk repeated enemy attacks were repulsed and west of Podbrodzie the German attacks were marked by great intensity.

From the district of Orany the enemy continues a cautious advance eastward. Determined fighting has taken place west of the Slonim-Deranzno district.

North-west of Rovno the Russians have driven back the Austro-Germans, recrossed the Goryn and advanced fighting, also repulsed an attack and by a vigorous counter-stroke advanced west of Dlevan.

LATE SIR ARTHUR COLLINS.

REFERENCE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

At the High Court to-day the following reference was made to the late Sir Arthur Collins by the Chief Justice:

Before proceeding with the business of the day I desire to give expression of deep regret with which the Court has received the sad news of the death of Sir Arthur Collins, who was for many years Chief Justice of this Court and still so well remembered by those members of the bench and the bar who practised before him. It has not been the practice to adjourn the Court on these occassions and I therefore confine myself to expressing our deep condolence with his family.

The Advocate-General then said:—"Permit me to say, my Lord, on behalf of every section of the bar in this Presidency that we do most cordially desire to associate ourselves with the expressions of regret that have fallen from your Lordship.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Secretary of State sold the following Council Bill on Wednesday

Regular Bills, Rs. 30,000, at the rate of 1s. 4d; deferred telegraphic transfers, Rs. 11,70,000, at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d; special Bills, Rs. 40,000, at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d. Allotment for the next week, 50 lakhs.

INDIA AND PARTY POLITICS

Mr. M. E. R. Martin writes to "India" as follows:—

For politicians believing in the righteousness of the Conservative cause it must have been a shock to read in "India" of July 23 that "the advent of a Conservative politician at the India Office is viewed with considerable misgiving" by Indian correspondents; the editor also gives an extract from a letter by one "whose views are entitled to carry weight." That the Liberal party seem more inclined of the two to study Indian politics is apparent from statements contained in the published "Life of R. C. Dutt," and if any deduction can be drawn from recent events in South Africa, it might be argued that the Conservative party would not have granted self-government to the Union after the late war. As it is the generosity of the Liberal Government has been magnificently rewarded. May we ask then: Is India to be thrown about like a political shuttlecock and used as a catch-vote by political parties? In order to remedy this, could there not be formed county committees, composed of representative politicians of both parties, who would study Indian problems on their own merits and then lecture upon them in the various parliamentary boroughs? When women are enfranchised, or even before, a Women's Sub-Committee, working in conjunction with the County Committees, for the consideration of questions affecting Indian women specially would be a useful adjunct.

There are questions of Imperial importance, which will call more and more loudly for final solution although they now appear to escape the notice of the average Englishman; such a one is the question of "Indians and the Army Commissions," referred to in your issue of July 23. Then, again, the question of an Indian Home Defence Corps is very urgent. Are Indian gentlemen to be debarred from assisting in their country's defence for fear of a second Mutiny? In 1857, Indians were enrolled in Calcutta as volunteers, and in the face of a greater danger from German residents in India such a step does not appear to be permissible to-day. The very fact of the Regulars and Territorials (to the latters' amazement) attending church services fully armed is a continual reminder of former troubles. Why should not an Indian Home Defence Corps have the honour of sharing dangers with the English soldiers? Let the present camaraderie in arms, evolved on the battlefields of Flanders and the Dardanelles, be realised to the full. Let the Swadeshi movement and the cry of "Bande Mataram!" signify unity, not division.

Official and Personal.

The Bombay Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Monday, the 11th proximo.

H. E. the Governor dined with the Officers of the Wiltshire Regiment (Territorials) on Wednesday night and Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the National Indian Association "At Home" at the Council Hall last evening.

Mr. Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal, C.S.I., has been re-appointed to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the unexpired portion of his five years' tenure of office.

His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda leaves for Mussooree on the 18th instant by Northern Express.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda has in addition to Rs. 1,50,000 set apart for the trust recently made for Scholarships for Hindu ladies, has also made donations of Rs. 25,000 to the Delhi Ladies' Collegiate School and Rs. 6,000 to the Baroda Chimnabai High School.

The Nawab of Loharu lunched at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Education Commissioner with the Government of India proceeds to Kashmir in October on a two months' visit to advise the State upon the subject of education which it is desired to extend and improve.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigadier-General C. H. U. Price, C.B., D.S.O., to be Political Resident, Aden, vice Major-General Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, Kt., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 27th September, 1915.

Mr. R. Mclean, Executive Engineer, Indo-Burma Connection Railway survey, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Charles Barret as Acting Consul for Spain at Bombay.

Commander W. C. Taylor, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to conduct the duties of the Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own, during the absence of Commander C. W. Sharme, R. I. M., on leave.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police for Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., as a member of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of milk supply in large towns.

Mr. Raizada Bhagatram, Bar-at-Law, Jullundur, has been nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR ACCIDENT.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MOORE.

Captain Moore, of the Supply and Transport Corps, succumbed yesterday at the St. George's Hospital to the injuries which he received in the motor-car accident which occurred on the Queen's Road on Friday last.

EMBARGO ON TIBET WOOL REMOVED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of removing the existing embargo on Tibet wool and after full inquiry have decided that the export of Tibet wool may now be permitted in the same way as that of other wools, which are allowed to go without restriction to the United Kingdom and to allied and neutral countries in quantities not materially exceeding normal figures.

ASANSOL TRAIN MURDER CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Sessions Judge of Burdwan to-day delivered judgment in what is known as the Asansol train murder case.

In this case Sahgram Khetty, a Punjabee money-lender, was charged with having murdered in a railway train a punjabee woman, said to be his widowed sister-in-law named Drapadi.

The jury delivered an unanimous verdict of not guilty but the Sessions Judge disagreeing with them has referred the case to the High Court.

NEW SILK WEAVING SCHOOL AT SIMLA

TO BE OPENED BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Salvation Army authorities are arranging to open a large silk weaving school at Simla. They have taken over the new brewery where the school will be located and also obtained services of Mr. J. C. Chaudhari who had considerable experience in silk weaving in Japan and Bengal to take charge of the school which will be opened shortly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 17, 1915.

SPORT AND FRATERNITY.

In some respects the Quadrangular or, as some prefer to call them, "international" cricket matches have this year been disappointing. All good sportsmen, whichever side they may favour, love to see a good fight, but in the tourney which concluded on Wednesday at Poona with the brilliant victory of the European side, there was not in any of the matches what one could call a close contest. In one game, that of the Mahomedans and Europeans, the former collapsed in the most miserable fashion, and their feeble display was not altogether to be accounted for by the strength of their opponents or their own weakness. The Parsi eleven also made a very disappointing display, and the hopes that were aroused by the successful batting of the Hindus in their first innings were completely dashed by their failure in their second venture. It is true that the Presidency eleven was an exceptionally strong one, but that does not altogether explain the ease with which they disposed of the opposing elevens and one is driven to the conclusion that "nerves" had something to do with it. The Presidency eleven was so formidable, and it is so seldom in India that we are privileged to see a combination including such a goodly number of first-class players, that one regrets that it was not possible to finish up the series of matches by a game between the Europeans and a team selected from the best of the three Indian elevens. That would have provided a more equal struggle which would have aroused intense interest. It is just a chance, by the way, that the batting strength of the Presidency team was not even more formidable than it was, by the inclusion of Mead, the famous Hampshire professional, who, it was expected at one time, would be able to play in the matches. Much as many people, who have never seen a performance by this attractive and powerful batsman, would have liked the opportunity of doing so, one cannot regret from the sporting view that the games were not thus rendered any more unequal than was actually the case. Indeed, when one considers the batting strength of the Europeans it is a matter for wonder that they did not do a great deal better. In the first innings the disposal of Goldie, Greig, Hardy and Simms, all of them in the first-class, without any of them getting into double figures, was a wonderful piece of luck for the Hindus, whose batting display in the first innings was distinctly creditable. Had these players come off in the first innings it is certain that their side would not have had to go to the wickets a second time. The outstanding feature of this deciding match was the brilliant play of Tarrant, the famouse Middlesex professional, who made 52 in the first innings, the highest individual score of the match, and 20 not out in the second, and took during the two innings of the Hindus four wickets for 33 runs and five for 21 respectively. Goldie compensated his side for his failure in the first innings by a brilliant batting display in the second innings, his 47 not out with Tarrant's 20, enabling the Presidency to dispose of their opponents without the loss of a wicket in the second innings. We do not know what the future may bring forth, but having regard to the possibility that the Presidency may be again very strongly represented next year,—and for the maintenance and raising of the standard of cricket in Bombay everyone must hope they will,—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis must look to their laurels and get ready next September to put up a fight that will not be quite so disappointing to their respective supporters and the sport-loving public generally.

We observe that the usual discussion as to the beneficial effects of these "international" contests in promoting fraternity and unity of feeling is being raised in some quarters, and we regret to see that one journal in Bombay goes so far as to declare that these contests have done positive harm to the good feeling existing bestween Parsis and Hindus. That is a grossly exaggerated statement, if it has any modicum of truth at all. There will always be in such matters a certain proportion of people, whose sporting instincts are liable to be smothered by their constitutional inability to bear defeat, but that they exist in any large degree we decline to believe. A correspondent in another column draws attention to the ill-behaviour of a section of the Parsi crowd at Poona, who took an unholy delight in the misfortunes of their Indian brethren at the hands of the European team. That is a deplorable display of feeling which we feel sure will be strongly reprobated by the majority of Parsis. Something of the same sort occurred in Bombay last year, but it is a mistake to attach too much importance to ebullitions of this kind. They occur everywhere but they must be kept in their proper focus and not allowed to obscure the vision. To those who can see clearly, there is, apart from the purely sporting aspect of a good contest which is the main consideration, no doubt as to the promotion of good feeling engendered by friendly competition on the field of sport, and it would be a national misfortune, if, on account of the sorry behaviour of a section, we were to take alarm and sacrifice our sport with all its beneficial effects in the training of our young men and the closer relationship of different communities which it undoubtedly engenders, for the sake of a few people who have not yet developed the proper sporting instinct. We need not forget that even in England, whose claim to be *facile princeps* in the maintenance of the true principles and proper spirit of sport is not a mere insular boast, there sometimes occur unpleasant displays of feeling of an unsportsmanlike character on the field of play. No one would say that the contests between England and Australia have engendered bitterness of feeling between the people of the two countries, yet nearly every English cricketer who has visited Australia has had experience of what is known as "barracking" by the Australian crowd. It is just as great nonsense to suggest that these international contests in Bombay are a danger to the maintenance of good feeling between Parsis and Hindus, or Hindus and Mahomedans, or Europeans and Indians, as it would be to propose a stoppage of international contests in England or Australia whenever an unpleasant incident of this sort took place. Not that we would say that our correspondent's rebuke to his fellow-Parsis is uncalled for; on the contrary, it was necessary that the rebuke should be uttered, but having uttered a severe condemnation, we can leave it to the good sense of the bulk of the various communities to endeavour to bring about a better state of mind among those who were responsible for such a disgraceful exhibition. And in achieving that we are convinced, for our part, that nothing will play a more useful part than the continuance and extension of contests of this character.

EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION.

In our comments, the other day, on the Report of the Committee on Co-operation, while emphasizing the moral contribution that Co-operation can make towards nation-building, we pointed out that the Committee had showed a tendency to overestimate other beneficial aims and effects of the movement. We also referred to the composition of the Committee and expressed the view that the outstanding defects in its recommendations would have been avoided if it had been constituted on a more representative basis, including among its members more than the two Indian representatives of the workers in the movement who assisted in its deliberations. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed in October 1914, and was charged with the primary duty of examining whether the movement, especially in its higher stages and its financial aspects, was progressing on sound lines, and of suggesting any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. For this purpose it was asked to direct its enquiry primarily to the examination of such matters as the constitution and working of Central and Provincial Banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the Co-operative organisation, the audit, inspection and management of all classes of societies, the utilization of the reserve and the manner in which reserve funds should be exhibited in the annual accounts. The motive which the Government of India had in appointing the Committee was based on the feeling that it could not take the responsibility of fostering and supporting the growth of the Co-operative movement, unless it was satisfied that it was proceeding on lines economically and financially sound, especially as, according to the Government Resolution appointing the Committee, sums involved in the movement were becoming very large, the arrangements for financial management in the stages above that of the individual society were becoming complicated, and the principles for the conduct of inspection and audit remained indefinite and uncertain. If the work of the Committee had been so rigidly circumscribed and in consequence the other general features of the movement, apart from the purely financial ones, had been ignored by the Committee, its findings would have been based on insufficient data and its recommendations would have been devoid of much practical value. The Government, therefore, very properly left it to the discretion of the Committee to consider and make recommendations regarding any other important aspect of the movement. For, it is ultimately on the soundness of the primary societies which constitute the base of the Co-operative structure that the stability of the higher financial institutions depends.

It is, therefore, satisfactory that the Committee has had no hesitation in dealing at some length with the considerations on which the soundness of the primary societies is based, rightly laying special emphasis on their constitution and management,—though one wishes that during its tour of four months the Committee had attempted to see more of the manner in which the people who compose these societies manage their affairs than it actually did. With the broad features of its recommendations in this respect we shall deal later. But at this stage we consider it important to dwell on the place of education in the Co-operative movement. Anyone who has had close experience, whether in the organization, management or supervision of Co-operative societies knows how many and insurmountable are the difficulties in the progress of the movement presented by the dense ignorance in which those very people for whose benefit it exists are allowed to live. The task of making these people understand the aims and advantages of Co-operation, and thus to induce them to form themselves into Co-operative societies, is despairing enough. But much more difficult is it, once these societies are formed, to see that they are conducted according to true principles of Co-operation. These difficulties constitute the initial as well as the greatest obstacle to the growth of the movement, and, more, to the possibility of that growth proceeding on progressive lines. They can be effectively removed only by a general diffusion of literacy among the vast millions who form the real wealth of the country which Co-operation is intended to maintain and to develop. It is, indeed, possible that the movement may grow a little,—as it has,—without a previous corresponding diffusion of literacy. But such a growth does not go far to meet the needs of the majority of the people; besides, it does not take the more obvious and more effective direction of least resistance. To set about thinking of the financial organization of the movement in its higher stages, therefore, would be eminently sound and desirable when the problem is to consolidate and further any appreciable progress in Co-operation that has already been made by a people with a much higher level of average literacy than that obtaining in India. But to do so in face of the existing circumstances of this country is, to use a homely phrase, if not like putting the cart before the horse, undoubtedly to choose a path which though it may point to the goal may never lead to it,—when it would be easier and more advisable to begin by educating the people and thus to enable them at once to assimilate the principles of Co-operation and become anxious to obtain its benefits for themselves. Such a method alone can ensure a right and orderly progress of the movement with the minimum expenditure of time and energy and with the maximum advantage to the greatest number of people. There can be no better illustration of all that we have said than that given in the official return of the growth of the movement in India during its eleven years of existence. According to the latest figures the number of primary agricultural societies is 13,882 which certainly is an infinitesimal number to meet the needs of over seven lakhs of villages in the country.

It is, thus, with regard to the place which education should occupy in the movement that we find the Report of the Committee most disappointing. It should have, if it had truly envisaged the future of the movement, boldly faced the problem and placed the urgent need of diffusion of education as the foremost of its practical recommendations. That it was conscious of this need is evident from the anxiety it has shown in urging "the extreme importance of systematically inculcating the main principles of Co-operation, both before and after the registration of a society," and in pointing out "the increase in efficiency and financial stability that must result from such teaching." "Most of the faults" it adds, "which we have found in societies are due to the lack of such teaching, and the importance of the point can scarcely be exaggerated. The work of instruction is trying and uninteresting, and there is generally a tendency to scamp it. Pamphlets and formal lectures are good in their way, but are of very secondary importance compared with actual personal instruction by organizing or supervising staffs in the villages themselves." Having thus recognized the need of teaching co-operative principles it has refused to carry the recognition to its logical end. It may be indeed admitted that the diffusion of literacy cannot benefit the present generation of the people, whose economic improvement cannot wait. But the argument only needs to be expressed to demonstrate its inherent weakness; for true statesmanship, while safeguarding the present, principally concerns itself with the future. The committee owed it, therefore, to the true interests of the movement to place the promotion of education in the forefront of its recommendations to the Government of India. That it has failed to do so is not surprising when it is remembered that it was not adequately constituted on a popular and representative basis.

Notes of the Day.

Finance and the War.

The only real piece of informing news in Mr. Asquith's explanatory statement in the House of Commons, when moving the vote of credit for another £250,000,000, was that the daily expenditure on the war had increased by about a million sterling since he made his last application to the House for funds to continue the struggle. The Premier emphasised that the figures he quoted threw some light on the part Great Britain was playing in the war from the financial side of the question. Mr. Asquith must have gone into considerable detail by stern facts and figures, to show how largely the country was contributing, so as to set at rest once and for all, the mischievous efforts which were constantly being made in some quarters to belittle our efforts. The Premier apparently again made a point of reiterating a previous cryptic utterance regarding some abnormal items of expenditure for financing certain necessary operations, which it was not in the public interest to disclose. As we remarked before, when commenting on Mr. Asquith's previous veiled hint regarding monetary assistance to "possible" Allies, this provision for meeting certain "abnormal items of expenditure," may have reference to the Balkan group which were then hesitating about intervention, and are apparently still much in the same position, though according to the "Times" telegram from Sofia, it would appear that Rumania is on the eve of taking the plunge which has been considered inevitable and has been so long delayed by the vacillating policy of Bulgaria and the obstructive pro-German tactics of the King of Greece.

The Question of Italy.

Then there is Italy to be considered. There can hardly be any doubt that it was through monetary disabilities she hung fire so long in supporting her national aspirations for which the country craved. And, it may be, the financial assistance from the Entente was on a scale which it would not be diplomatic at the present juncture to disclose, the recent belated declaration of war on Turkey possibly being of greater significance than the operations in the Dardanelles have so far revealed. Italy unquestionably requires money if she is expected to co-operate in the war on the same gigantic scale as Britain, France and Russia. Italy, of course, has been able to enter the campaign in quite a modest way financially, but if she is expected to extend the field of her military and naval activities further than the bone of contention with Austria, more money will certainly be required than her most recent war budget has disclosed. In substance Italy began the war with an initial outlay of three milliard lire, which has, however, been met. And it is estimated that without increasing her military responsibilities further, another three milliards at least will be required, at a very moderate estimate, to continue the campaign against Austria up to December 31st of the current year. The only outside assistance which Italy can hope for is from the financial combinations which may be arranged through Britain, which almost directly affect Italy to a large extent, as tending to lower her exchange, especially on London and New York. The recent slump in American exchange has gone against Italy to the extent of nearly 20 per cent. This high rate is absolutely without justification in present conditions, but still the trouble is there and has to be faced. And if some arrangement is not speedily arrived at between Britain and the United States, to enable the former to enter upon large international financial operations, the strain is likely to tell upon Italy more than upon either France or Russia. And it is quite on the cards that anxiety on this score, may have some bearing on the financial operations which Britain is about to, or has shouldered, and which Mr. Asquith in the public interest does not as yet care to disclose.

La Belle France.

It is satisfactory to learn that France's abundant harvest has assured her a plentiful supplies for at least t months. In the valleys of the Sein Yonne, the Loire, in all the great plains and valleys, rich crops have b time been garnered. The wheat is repo to be a good average crop and oats are exceptionally abundant. Measures are already in force which will secure the sowing for the next crop with the same promptness and thoroughness which have marked the harvesting of the present one. In the pastoral regions the cattle are said to be in the usual prime condition, and no notable diminution in number is apparent, while judging from the abundance in the markets of the interior and the prevailing prices, the normal supplies of other food products are available. The material condition of France after over a year of war, is such as not only to cause no anxiety, but to afford the greatest satisfaction to her people and the Government, and comfort and encouragement to her Allies. France's great resource has from all time been her agriculture, and she certainly has reason to be proud of the way in which this source of her strength and wealth has been held intact and flourishing during upwards of a year of unprecedented stress and trial.

Madras Municipal Problems.

The impressions of the President of the Madras Corporation, a summary of which has been telegraphed, on the working of the Municipality during the year, while they make very interesting reading, do not reflect much credit on the efficiency of the body of which he is the official head. But Mr. Molony makes some very sound suggestions, especially in the direction of setting the machinery of the Corporation in order. This can be done if the constitution of Madras Corporation is brought more in line with that of our own Corporation. It is also gratifying that Mr. Molony wishes the Corporation, which in his sparkling phrase resembles one "that walketh in silk attire and lacketh bread," to exercise a check upon the financial vagaries of the executive. But more important than any administrative or financial question is that which refers to the conditions in which people actually live. And in this connection Mr. Molony makes some very apposite remarks which are worth remembering, in view of much that is being talked about sanitary reforms and housing of the poor. All these are, indeed, desirable, but Mr. Molony, going to the root of all social problems,—poverty,—properly insists that unless the economic security, if not prosperity, of the people is attained, sanitary reforms must wait. "A large proportion of the population" he says, "houses itself abominably, for the simple reason that it cannot afford to house itself better." The remedy lies in combating poverty by an industrial development that would by raising the rate of productivity of the people, also raise the rate of their income.

SPORT AND FRATERNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We were told some years ago by a prominent Zoroastrian politician that the Parsis were Indians first and everything else afterwards. And one who had been present at the Quadrangular cricket match during the contest between the Presidency team and the Mahomedans, and also that with Hindus, would have found it extremely difficult to reconcile the above statement with the unsporting spirit of the Parsi crowd. They cheered vociferously for the Presidency (with which no one desires to find fault) but they lost no opportunity of showing their obvious joy at any breakdown or ill-luck on the part of their non-Parsi countrymen, and a great deal of jeering and senseless gibing emanated at close intervals from the Parsi tents. This disgraceful conduct filled many patriotic Parsis with disgust at such a reprehensible display of jealously on the part of their co-religionists. Need one add that such behaviour has made Hindus and Mahomedans, and thinking Parsis, question whether the good feeling which is supposed to be fostered by sport in general and the Quadrangular match in particular between the different races of India, is not negatived by the antagonistic feelings of so large an element of the Parsis themselves.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN FIRST AND PARSI AFTERWARDS."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

PREMIER'S VOTE OF CREDIT.

WAR COSTS 3½ MILLIONS DAILY.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

In moving the vote of credit Mr. Asquith explained, that there were some abnormal items of expenditure for financing certain necessary operations which it was not in the public interest to disclose. The war expenditure was estimated at three and a half millions a day. After reviewing the war position, the Premier concluded by saying the war was one of mechanism, organization and endurance, and victory would incline to the side which can arm itself best and stay the longest. Which we mean to do.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords made his War statement, in which he emphasised that though the line in the West was practically unchanged, there had been continuous local fighting and incessant vigilance. He said that the Germans had great numerical superiority and preponderance in artillery in the Eastern theatre. And though the Russian Army had suffered severely, to-day it was intact. The Germans appear to have shot their bolt, he said, as their daily advance was now reduced from five miles per day to less than one.

Relations between Rumania and Austria and Germany are said to be critical. A German Note recently demanded permission for the passage of troops through Rumania and also that Rumania should supply benzine and other requisites to the value of eight million sterling.

Sir John French reports considerable artillery activity on both sides, particularly south-east of Armentieres and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

RACING AT NEWMARKET

RESULT OF SUBSTITUTE ST. LEGER STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The following is the result of the Newmarket September Stakes, run as a substitute for the St. Leger:—

POMMERN	1
SNOW MARTEN	2
ACHTON	3

Seven Ran.—Won by two lengths. Six lengths between second and third.

Betting:—Three to one on Pommern; nine to one against Snow Marten; and twenty-five to one against Achton.

BEST ARMED AND BEST STAYER WINS.

PREMIER SAYS THAT IS WHAT WE ARE.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT ON THE WAR.

FRESH VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURING STATEMENT.

DAILY WAR EXPENDITURE OVER 3½ MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved the Vote of Credit. He explained that there were some abnormal items of expenditure for financing certain necessary operations which it was not in the public interest to disclose.

Part of that would be repaid in few months. The remainder represented advances for future expenditure. The average daily expenditure was now over three and a half millions.

The general tendency however was upwards, mainly in advances to the Allies and the growth of the army and the provision of munitions, but the future weekly average gross expenditure would not exceed thirty-five millions. The present vote would carry on till the third week in November.

The total expenditure of the financial year hitherto was five hundred millions, loans to Foreign governments thirty millions and to the Dominions twenty-eight millions.

After reviewing the war position and paying a tribute to the gallantry of the Russians, Mr. Asquith concluded. "This is a war of mechanism, organisation and endurance. Victory is likely to incline to the side which can arm itself best and stay longest. That is what we mean to do." (Great cheering.)

BRITAIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

He emphasised that the figures quoted threw some light in terms of money on the contribution we were making to the war. He did not wish to say that even now we were doing all we could, but he pointed out these figures, as mischievous attempts were constantly made to belittle our efforts.

The Minister of Munitions had established twenty shell factories, seventeen were in course of construction and there were 715 controlled establishments which employed eight hundred thousand men. All we now needed was an adequate supply of labour and in this field none was better fitted than women.

MILITARY POSITION IN WEST AND EAST.

The military position in the West was everywhere strengthened. The German superiority in the East had only been in artillery. The Russian retreat had been most masterly and her army was still unbroken. Autumn was close and the German objective was still far out of their reach. The Tsar's taking command was the most significant proof of the unalterable determination of the highest and lowest Russian people. (Cheers).

RECRIMINATION AND STRIFE DEPRECATED.

Mr. Asquith sternly deprecated all recrimination and domestic strife. Our business was to deal with the present and provide for the future. We had satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our Allies and we had discharged the unique burden imposed upon a family of free peoples by their own sense of responsibility and own standard of duty and sacrifice. We must concentrate upon our unexampled task the consentient counsels, undivided energies and indomitable will of the British people (cheers).

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF 250 MILLIONS.

TO COVER PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A Supplementary Vote of 250 millions is officially announced to-day. It covers not only the cost of the Navy and Army, but also all war expenditure such as payments for restoration of credit, encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds for the Dominions, Protectorates and the allied Powers.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS FOR THE FRONT.

STEAMER CATCHES FIRE IN THE ATLANTIC.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 15th September:—

The steamer Saint Alina, New York carrying 1,700 Italian reservists is on fire in the Atlantic. The fire has been extinguished and she is proceeding under escort.

It is firmly believed in New York that the fire is due to a bomb placed aboard although detectives, watched the loading previous to the last trip.

LORD KITCHENER'S WAR STATEMENT.

WESTERN POSITION PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

GERMANS SHOT THEIR BOLT IN THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Kitchener exhaustively reviewed the whole military position from Flanders to Mesopotamia. He mostly covered old ground but special interest attached to his long statement on the Russian position and the hopeful view he took of the operations in the Eastern theatre.

He announced that there had been a large increase in heavy guns in the British fighting line. He dealt with the Germans using poison gas and liquid fire but said that such attacks had lost their effectiveness because the element of surprise was gone and we had adopted measures to counteract them.

Field-Marshal Sir John French had got eleven divisions of the new army and had been able to take over new lines from the Frenchmen.

Lord Kitchener paid a high tribute to the efficiency and morale of the French troops whose trenches were almost impregnable fortresses.

RECRUITING PROBLEM.

He said we required a large addition to recruits and the problem of how to secure an adequate supply of men was engaging the attention of the Government and would very soon receive a practical solution. Any decision would be founded on the military requirements for the prosecution of the war and would be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we could most worthily fulfil our national obligations.

Lord Kitchener also spoke of the Italians' brilliant capture of Montenero and the splendid work of the Italian artillery.

Lord Kitchener emphasised that though the line in the West was practically unchanged, there had been continuous local fighting and incessant vigilance.

The British new divisions had had the opportunity of acquiring experience of actual warfare enabling them effectively to take their place in the fighting line with the rest of the army which had been able to take over seventeen miles of additional front.

The French troops had substantially progressed at Arras and in Alsace and had secured high ground of great tactical importance.

THE EASTERN THEATRE.

Speaking of the eastern theatre Lord Kitchener said that the Germans had great numerical superiority besides preponderating artillery. They had intended to destroy the Russian Army and thus set free large forces for actions elsewhere but this plan, like many German plans, had been a signal failure.

The Russian Army to-day was intact. Doubtless it had suffered severelly but who would venture to say until the present grips were relaxed which of the armies has suffered more?

RUSSIANS TURNING ON JADED INVADERS

Recent experience had shown that the only fortifications which can effectively resist the machinery of war are those which can be quickly dug deep in soil.

The Germans appear to have shot their bolt. Their daily advance was five miles now it is less than one. We see forces which they boastingly described as defeated and broken still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line, indeed in some places turning on the jaded invaders.

The Russians are now further fortified by increasing munitions.

The registration returns which would be shortly available would give the basis of the resources of the country and the numbers available for the army after providing for the necessary services.

He affirmed that the falling off in recruits did not justify any conclusion unfavourable to the resolution and spirit of the country. On the contrary the manner in which all classes had responded to the call of patriotism was magnificent.

BRITAIN'S ENLISTMENT ROLL

"WOULD STAGGER THE PEOPLE."

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Harcourt, speaking at Rawtenstall said if he were free to give the numbers who had enlisted since the commencement of the war they would stagger the people of this country and the Allies, but still more men were wanted.

The determination of the people to achieve the final victory was undaunted.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMPLICATIONS

PASSAGE OF TROOPS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A "Times" telegram from Sofia states the relations between Rumania and Austria and Germany are critical.

A German note recently demanded permission for the passage of troops through Rumania and also that Rumania should undertake to supply benzine and other requisites to the value of eight millions sterling.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE FACING.

ANOTHER BIG MOVEMENT DEVELOPING

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 15th September:—

"The Times'" Petrograd correspondent points out that Sventsiany, some forty miles north of Vilna, where the enemy cut the Dwinsk-vilna line, is the point of a salient that is unlikely to prove an effective wedge separating the Russian armies while the Russians hold the railways from Vilna to Minsk and from Dwinsk to Sventsiany. The enemy has still to force the Vilna and other streams before directly menacing Vilna.

Further south the Teutons unable to reach Kossovo are confined to a small oasis in the Pinsk marshes east of Drohiczyn. A battle is now raging for the possession of Sarny.

This message conveys a warning by the military authorities against the expectation of much further development of the Russian offensive in Galicia owing to the arduous conditions and the enemy's offensive in the neighbourhood of Dubno-Rovno.

On the other hand, the "Berliner Tageblatt's" War correspondent regards the offensive very seriously.

From other telegrams one might suppose it as the beginning of a big movement extending to Czernowitz with a prospect eventually of menacing the railway through the Carpathians.

RUSSIA'S UNEXPECTED STRENGTH & ACTIVITY

AUSTRIA'S WITHDRAWALS FROM SERBIAN FRONTIER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 15th September:—

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich denies the report that Germans are moving troops from east to west. He says the Russians have developed such unexpected strength and activity that the Germans are afraid to weaken their forces in the smallest degree.

The "Corriere D'Italia's" Cettinge correspondent wires that Austria is withdrawing troops from the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers for the Italian and Russian fronts. Even the garrison of Cattaro has gone.

WAR IN THE AIR.

A correspondent at British Headquarters describes an exciting deed in the air between a German battle aeroplane and a smaller British machine. The former although armed with two maxims had her petrol and water tanks pierced and plunged to earth the crew still firing. Both the Germans were killed.

The "Echo De Belge" states that allied airmen bombed on Sunday last an important cotton factory at Ghent which was entirely destroyed. There were forty casualties among soldiers.

Reuter's correspondent at Vicenza states that an Austrian aeroplane flying the Italian flag dropped four bombs on the town.

GERMANS AFTER COPPER.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent mentions a message from Berlin stating that Germans are exploiting the copper mines of the Kielce District.

The Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill completed the discussion of the measure on Tuesday and it is understood that no change of any great importance has been effected. There will be another meeting for final consideration of the report and signature.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S SUPERIORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sir John French reports considerable artillery activity on both sides, particularly south-east of Armentieres and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down, two of which were hit by our anti-aircraft guns.

There have been this week altogether twenty-one air fights over the German lines, in eleven cases of which the Germans were driven to the ground.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

ENEMY BATTERY DESTROYED.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A communiqué says: Artillery duels continued over most of the front and were most intense north and south of Arras and in the Roye district.

There was bomb fighting at some points and an enemy battery was destroyed on the heights of the Meuse.

USUAL VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The communiqué says there has been the usual violent bombardment and isolated grenade fights.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, Sept. 16.

A communiqué says the enemy during the last few days was greatly reinforced and attempted attacks at several points after intense artillery preparation. All attacks were repulsed.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

RECEIVED BY KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The King and the Queen yesterday received the Maharajah of Kapurthala. The latter on Monday visited the Indian wounded at Brighton.

PASTOR OF CITY TEMPLE RESIGNS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Reverend R. J. Campbell has resigned the Pastorate of the City Temple. His health has recently been unsatisfactory.

RUSSIANS RESOLVED TO HOLD RAILWAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Kreuz Zeitung" while admitting the slackening of the German advance without any slackening in the ferocity of fighting, opines that the Russians are resolved to hold the railway between Kreuzburg, Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida and Rovno.

The "Times" correspondent visiting Riga, wires that it is improbable that the town will be taken frontally. If it is evacuated it will be the result of manœuvres elsewhere as in the case of Warsaw. But the Germans will have an even emptier shell.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says it is believed that the resignation of M. Goremykin and other ministers is imminent. The character and composition of the new Cabinet is unknown.

The "Bourse Gazette" anticipates a composite solution conciliating the new parliamentary bloc commanding the majority of the Duma without concession of those of its demands, which are calculated to alienate Conservative elements.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, to be held on the 24th instant, the Select Committee's report on the Transport Bill will be presented and it is likely that the Punjab Medical Registration Bill will be introduced if the sanction of the Secretary of State is received in time.

FIRST YEAR'S WAR TOLL

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that the total casualties in the British Army during the first year of the war were:—

KILLED.

Officers 4,965; men 70,992.

WOUNDED.

Officers 9,973; men 241, 086.

MISSING.

Officers 1,501; men 53,466.

CASUALTIES LESS THAN ANTICIPATED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 15th September:—

The total British casualties are less than was anticipated earlier in the year when a loss of half a million was anticipated. Many of the recent casualties are not severe. It is still safe to say that the permanent loss is only forty per cent.

This large return to the fighting line is distinctly ahead of peace-time calculations. The loss in horses has been small.

The line now occupied is held partly by territorials. Kitchener's army will be placed in the full line of fight to face the winter campaign with the knowledge that the old discomforts are much reduced.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. B. Knott, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. F. A. Martin, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. W. Holliday, Honourable Artillery Company.

Captain G. E. Sopwith, Engineers.

Lieut. H. W. Durtnell, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieut. R. L. McConnell, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. E. Carter, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. C. M. McGavin, Scots Fusiliers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES NOW KILLED.

Lieut. L. Tolerton, Irish Fusiliers.

Lieut. J. H. Schute, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. P Latham, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. E. W. Raymond, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General H. G. Casson, Medicals.

Captain O. Nichmann, Medicals.

Lieut. E. G. May, City of London Yeomanry.

Lieut. G. B. Pearson, Medicals.

Lieut. A. C. Vyvyan-Robinson, South Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. G. K. Butler, Scottish Horse.

Second-Lieut. W. Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED.

Captain J. Romanes, Border Regiment.

NOW MISSING.

Major W. T. Carless, Herefords.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The 205th casualty list from France and Belgium.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Fakir Mohamed, 82 Punjabis.

Subadar Abdulla Khan, 129 Duke of Connaught's Baluchis.

The following additional casualties are reported from the Mediterranean.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. S. Dallas, 1-6 Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. L. Lemon, 30th Punjabis.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The 206th casuality list from France and Belgium reports:—Killed 1, died of disease 1, wounded 17.

The 64th list from Mediterranean reports:—Killed 1, died of wounds 3, wounded 47.

The 53rd list from the Mediterranean gives the following correction for Jemadar 3602, Biru Gurung, of 1/5 Gurkhas, as wounded read Jemadar 3914 Biraj Gurung.

The 47th list from British East Africa reports:—Killed 6, died from disease 1, wounded 6.

ACTION AT SHABKADR.

GENERAL OFFICER'S THANKS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

The General Officer, Commanding the 1st Peshawar Division, thanks the following Indian gentlemen for placing motor cars at his disposal for transport of the wounded officers and men from Shabkadr after the action, which took place on 5th September, 1915:—Mian Musharaf Shah of Nowshera, Rai Bahadur Karm Chand, Peshawar City, Khan Sahib Ghulam Haider, Peshawar City, Ghulam Sarwar, Sudder Bazar, Peshawar.

Thanks are also due to Rai Bahadur Harji Mal for a gift of ice. The kindness of the above named gentlemen is very much appreciated by the troops.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

A RETROSPECT.

THE MERITS OF PRESIDENCY VICTORY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PONNA, Sept. 15.

The Quadrangular Tournament for the cricket championship of Western India has ended in a brilliant victory for the Presidency. It provided very interesting sport and was witnessed by large crowds from day to day though these were not quite so big as those which are seen when the fixtures are played in Bombay. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present practically throughout the tournament, watching the game with keen interest.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency have defeated their opponents by a substantial margin which leaves no room for doubt as to their all-round superiority. It was the strongest combination that has done service for them for a long time past. Their superiority was especially marked in the bowling department where Tarrant and Simms held unquestioned sway. One cannot admire too warmly the splendid bowling performances of the erstwhile Middlesex professional and the Sussex amateur in the match against the Mahomedans. The wicket assisted them to some extent but that should not detract much from the merit of their really splendid efforts. Both bowled with deadly precision, getting a lot of work on the ball and at times they sent down balls that would have beaten the most wary of batsmen. Better Presidency bowling than this has not been seen since some six years ago when Napier troddled the Parsis out for a poor total. Five days' continuous work told on them and they were consequently unable to succeed to quite the same extent against the Hindus but even there they bowled very well indeed. The two Presidency victories were in the main due to the splendid efforts of these two men.

The Presidency batting cannot be said to have reached the high-water mark of some years ago, notwithstanding that they were able to knock up fairly big totals against the Mahomedans and the Hindus. One cannot but miss those batting giants of old—Colonel Poore, Captain Bond, Chaplin and a few others. Greig is no longer the great batsman that he once was. He can still give points to the best among the wielders of the willow out here in India but it would be futile to deny that he is now not quite the same great batsman that he was half a decade ago. His batting has shown a marked falling-off since he took over the Military Secretaryship; and what Government House has gained has been a loss to the world, of cricket in this Presidency.

But though there was no individual performance which could recall the brilliant batting displays of the veterans mentioned above, the Presidency were an undoubtedly strong batting side. The great merit about the combination was that it had no "tail." Everyone of them was a batsman who could be confidently relied upon to put up a decent score, and though one or two failed to come off, it is in the game and one cannot grumble at that. Tarrant and Goldie were the two most successful batsmen and the latter's Jessopian methods in the second innings of the Presidency produced the most exhilarating cricket of the whole tournament.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindus have proved the greatest puzzle of the tournament. They made a fairly big total against the Parsis,—though even there they could not be said to have quite played up to their real form. But they were able to carry their score over 200, a thing which they have been able to do for the first time against the Parsi bowling; and this gave them the badly-needed confidence and they were subsequently able to make a good show in their first venture against the Presidency bowling but failed in a most unaccountable fashion to acquit themselves in the second. Of course this might be put down to those "glorious uncertainties of cricket," which serve the very useful purpose of covering failures. No doubt they went in to bat after a hard outing but the broad fact remains that they once more gave that sorry exhibition which has become quite a feature of Hindu batting in these tournaments. This is a hard thing to say of Hindu batting when it has proved itself decidedly superior to that of either the Parsis or the Mahomedans. But the most ardent admirers of Hindu cricket would not deny that the play of their batsmen in the second innings was rather disappointing.

Apart, however, from their failure in the second innings, the Hindus certainly batted well on the whole,—much better than either the Parsis or the Mahomedans,—and their batting was marked by a number of individual performances of the highest merit. Vithal, Ganpat, Pai and Deodher played really fine cricket and one has nothing but admiration for the pluck especially of the first three. Vithal is by far their best bat, though his brother Ganpat is running him a close race for that position.

Notwithstanding that they were able to dispose of the Parsis for a small total the Hindus' bowling does not come up to much. The strength of their attack was certainly inferior to what they could do when Baloo was at best. Joshi came off in the first innings of the Parsis, when he bowled with good effect but he was perfectly harmless during the rest of the tournament and he is apparently of little use on a wicket which does not render him material assistance; and a bowler is never really great unless he can work with effect on all wickets of all conditions. Of course he will improve with experience but at present he is not much good against strong batting sides on a perfect pitch. Sempre and Erasha proved comparative failures while Baloo acquitted himself much better than either of these two. Chandarana failed to come off in the match against the Parsis but the decision of the Hindu Selection Committee to exclude him in favour of Erasha was open to much criticism. Pai acquitted himself creditably as skipper, his placing of the field and manipulation of bowling being much admired but his arrangement of the order of going in the Hindus' second innings in the final match was not quite what it should have been.

THE PARSIS.

It was unfortunate that no definite result could be arrived at in the Parsi-Hindu match on account of the rain, but what little of the game that was possible on the first two days showed the Hindus to be in undoubtedly better all-round form than the Parsis. Their batting with the exception of that of Warden, Chothia and Kanga was a total failure, and they did little better with the ball. The halcyon days of Parsi batting and bowling when they could knock up a total of over 500 and when they could dispose of their opponents for a total of 24 had long been over but nobody expected that they would cut such a sorry figure as they did on the first two days of the tournament. They made a capital blunder in taking the field without a really fast bowler and they dearly paid for their mistake in not including Elavia in the team when he would have proved most useful on a fast wicket. Their fielding was very poor quite a number of chances having been let off. The only redeeming feature of their play were the batting displays of Warden, Chothia and Kanga and the skilful skippering of the last-named.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedans proved the greatest disappointment of the whole tournament and they quite deserve the many hard things that have been said about their failure. They no doubt made an extremely poor show in batting and they did little better in the bowling department. There are, however, certain extenuating circumstances which in fairness to them should not be lost sight of. They had to meet the brunt of the Presidency attack when the bowlers were quite fresh and the wicket rendered some assistance to the latter. But perhaps the chief thing which most operated on their defeat was the state of utter nervousness to which they were reduced by the wonderful stories which some kind-hearted people told them of the dreadful fate which awaited them when they would face Tarrant and Simms, especially the former. The result was that most of the Mahomedan batsmen were "out before they were in" and gave the sorriest exhibition of batting ever seen in the whole course of big international matches in the Western Presidency. This might seem a far-fetched idea but it is the bare fact, and otherwise it would be difficult to account for their batting collapse, say what one may about the deadly attack of the Presidency, the condition of the pitch and all the rest. Another factor in the Mahomedan defeat was the mistake made by their captain in sending the Presidency in to bat on a perfect wicket.

CRICKET AT POONA.

ALWAR TEAM V FERGUSSON COLLEGE

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar's team played this morning with the Fergusson College on the Gymkhana ground in the presence of a crowd of interested spectators.

The Fergusson College went in first and knocked up 139 all told. M. G. Bhate was the top scorer for 31 not out.

Gulam Cassim was the most successful bowler.

The Alwar team scored 205 and as Amarsing (16) and Tarrant (34) are still batting and Risalsing still to bat there is no knowing what figure they will yet reach.

Gulam Cassim proved to be a crack with both the bat and the ball. His Highness experienced bad luck but it is to be hoped he will shine in the Alwar team's next venture.

Scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

H. G. Tilak, b Gulam Cassim	19
A. G. Kolhatkar, b Gulam Cassim	5
D. B. Devdhar, b Azimkhan	8
B. M. Bhonsle, b Gulam Cassim	12
S. G. Mehendale, b Gulam Cassim	13
B. S. Muzumdar, b Azumkhan	23
G. V. Kelkar, c Tarrant, b Gulam Cassim	0
M. G. Bhate, not out	31
P. H. Barve, b Gulam Cassim	6
D. A. Santakke, run out	11
K. N. Sudame, b Gulam Cassim	0
Extras	11
Total	139

THE ALWAR TEAM.

Ramsahai c Bhonsle b Barve	27
Madhasing c Tilak	3
Heeralal b Barve	23
Beshamber c Muzumdar b Barve	31
Nazirhusein c Sudame	14
H. H. the Maharaja c Tilak	0
Azimkhan b Tilak	10
Gulamkassim b Tilak	34
R. Amarsing not out	16
Tarrant not out	34
Resalsing to bat	
Extras	23
Total	205

PROPOSED MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETING

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The "Observer," the leading Moslem organ of Northern India, in the course of an editorial, discusses the Moslem Conference which was held last week at Simla and urges that the whole question of holding the League meeting should be discussed by the Standing Committee of the League.

The paper considers it disgraceful that an account of what was known to be a confidential and informal conference, should have found its way to the public press.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THIRD NIGHT'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

The third night's boxing was a vast improvement on the first and second nights' as far as the attendance and fighting were concerned. Several of those who had won laurels on a previous occasion pluckily stood up to fight again but were unfortunately out of their reckoning. For example, Capt. White, (C.I.H.), went through his second innings with Lieut. Cannon (R.F.A.), and was beaten and Shepherd (Dorsets), who had shaped so well before, was beaten in a six-round contest by Rose (Oxford and Bucks), Two open events brought forth some excellent fighting material.

FEATHER WEIGHTS: 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Brown (Dorsets) v. Pte. Cook (Orford and Bucks.)

The fight.—Cook went for his man with a vengeance punching him all over the shop. Brown could not save the onslaught and threw up the sponge in the first round.

Pte. Prudhan (Borders) v. Pte. Horsell (Wilts.)

The fight.—Prudhan did most of the leading in the first round and kept up a vigorous which Horsell was scarcely able to to withstand though h fought on. In the third round Horsell was clearly a beaten man and Prudhan won with much to spare.

OFFICERS' LIGHT-WEIGHTS: FINAL.

Capt. W. B. White (C.I.H.), v. Lieut. W. H. Cannon (R.F.A.)

The fight.—Cannon was the first to attack and reached the mark every time he swung out. White maintained a sturdy defence but Cannon had manifestly the best of the bargain in the first round. In the second round White put up a much better fight and gave Cannon almost as much as he got but Cannon was a long way ahead of his opponent on points and this advantage encouraged him to go ahead in the third round. White, however, was not to be beaten so easily. He exerted both right and left for all he was worth, but in the end Cannon proved the better man and won a good fight amid wild cheering.

BANTAMS SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Friend (Borders) v. Pte. Chator (Dorsets.)

The fight.—Chator went for his man tooth and nail in the first round and had him out before he could revive sufficiently to fight it out.

DIVISIONAL LIGHT-WEIGHTS: 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Little (Borders) v. Pte. Castle (Borders.)

The fight.—In the first round they waited on each other for a stinger or two and little or no damage was done in consequence. But in the second and third rounds they mixed it well but honours were easy and fourth round was fought. Castle now put in a lot of work and jabbing his opponent on every *available spot* won a pretty good fight.

Pte. Smith (Wilts) v. Pte. Wiltshire (Wilts.)

The fight.—They set to work rather gingerly and it was hardly possibly to decide between the merits, of the two till the second round came on. Smith now swung out with considerable effect. He had his right planted on the Wiltshire's jaw so frequently that the Wiltshire man looked decidedly groggy but he took his punishment like a hero and occasionally retaliated with a stunner. Smith kept his head and his legs and using both right and left to advantage won a splendid fight.

OPEN LIGHT-WEIGHTS: FIRST ROUND.

Sergt. Oakes (D.C.L.I.) v. Vol. Donegan (G.I.P.Ry.)

The fight.—Donegan, who is an old soldier, held his opponent at bay till he found an opening and jabbed Oakes frequently on the jaw. In the second round Oakes shaped much better and returned a Roland for an Oliver. In the third round Donegan held the mastery of the situation and won a game fight.

OPEN MIDDLE-WEIGHTS: SEMI-FINAL.

Bombr. Trentham (R.F.A.) v. Pte. Powell (Brecknocks.)

The fight.—Trentham opened with a few body blows which Powell was not slow to return and then they mixed it up. In the second and third rounds, they went for each other for all they were worth and Powell having gained on points won a hard-fought fight in great style.

DIVISIONAL FEATHER WEIGHTS.—2ND ROUND.

Pte. Smith (Borders) v. Pte. Leahy (Dorsets.)

Smith did all the leading all through and having banged his opponent right and left won by a large margin.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS: DIVISIONAL 2ND ROUND.

Pte. Beckshillings (Wells) v. Bombr. Cox (R. F. A.).

The fight:—Cox started puching his opponent till he held a clear lead in the first round. In the second and third rounds Beckshillings put up a good fight and attempted a series of rib-roasters which Cox dodged and having got the better of facial exchanges won.

FOUR ROUND CONTEST: BOY SCOUTS.

W. Mackenzie v. George Cator.

The fight:—Both the lads fought gamely and at the end of three rounds the contest was declared a draw.

DIVISIONAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Hancock (Oxford and Bucks) v. Pte. Ross (Oxford and Bucks).

The fight:—Rose endured a considerable amount of punishment in the first round and discretely threw up the sponge in the second.

Rose won a six round contest.

Pte. Shepherd (Dorsets) v. Pte. Hobbs (Oxford and Bucks).

Hobbs had Shepherd at his mercy during the whole six rounds and won without turning a hair or feeling a bruise.

The programme concluded with a further exhibition of wrestling.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

FIRST DAY OF SECOND MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Abdul Malik 9-12, Singer 9-11, Baloo 9-9, Thank You 9-1, Young Majub 8-12, Malster 8-12, Mexico 8-10, Soomsam 8-9, Ace of Hearts 7-13, Wellington 7-9, Winchester 7-9, Solar Star 7-5, Bahlool 7-3, Sweden 6-12, Fado 6-8, Investment 6-3.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-12, Saidan 9-5, Makbul 9-2, Dhaidan 9-2, Cicero 8-10, Maasal 8-9, Young Sc..anic 8-7, Bhatty Chief 8-6, Beethoven 8-3, Ajax 8-2, Adonis 8-1, Atta Allah 7-10, NewMarket 7-7, Black Hussar 7-7, Bravo 7-7, Socrates 7-4.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Soomsam 9-12, Durban 9-6, Wellington 8-12, Pasha 8-12, Solar Star 8-8, Burg 8-7, Beethoven 8-2, Tenebreuse 8-0, Minerva 7-12, Fado 7-11, Atta Allah 7-8. British King 7-7, Mat-Hat-Baig 7-7, Khedavi Miseer 7-1, Abdul Aziz 7-1.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 Miles over 8 Flights.

Parkhill 12-4, Solution 11-6, Airman 10-2, Bachelor's Knot 9-12, Saxonite 9-0.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ Mile.

Bachelor's Wedding 9-12, St. Andrews 9-5, Kempion 9-3, Cider 9-2, Criton 8-13, Le Soleil 8-10, Orloff 8-10 Matchlock 8-10, Jacamar 8-7, Punt 8-3, Pretty Good Sort 7-10, Santa Barbara 7-8, Soultline 7-6, Sugar Loaf 7-3, Cherrywood 6-12, Ute 6-1, Hamara 6-0.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Tartania 9-12, Pretty Good Sort 9-10, Lithosian 9-7, Santa Barbara 9-4, Miss Rollestone 9-4, Madrina 9-3, Lumination 8-12, Dril Mistress 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-4, Seigneurie 8-2, Penny Pie 8-2, Smirk 7-13, Arkangelo 7-12, Forfeit 7-12, Impecunious 7-12, Lady Douglas 6-8, St. Alban 6-7, Spring Daisy 6-0, Partial Eclipse 6-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Mile.

Nakib 9-13, Abdul Malik 9-1, Dhaman 9-1, Singer 9-1, Majbur 8-11, Sir Knight 8-8, Beyrut 8-8, Purity 8-6, Thank You 8-3, Mexico 8-3, Real Gold 7-13, Night Hawk 7-12, Kayii 7-12, Tajilmulook 7-8, Gowahajmer 7-7 Longboat 7-7, Dardanelles 7-4, Black Malik 7-4, Solar Star 6-11, Cicero 6-8, Grey Master 6-8, Excelsior 6-6, Ajax 6-0, Malayeb 6-0, Rag Time 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

PILGRIM COMMITTEE AT MADRAS.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Pilgrim Committee which have arrived in Madras met last evening at the Sanitary Engineer's Office and discussed with a number of Hindu gentlemen regarding the following subjects:

(1) Better railway arrangements for convenience and comforts of pilgrims.

(2) Question of control over charitable endowments such as Chattram and Dharamsala.

(3) Question about imposition of taxes on pilgrms.

(4) Whether temple authorities should be made to contribute from offerings to temple towards the expenses to be incurred for the convenience and comforts of pilgrims visiting the locality.

At the office of the Sanitary Engineer the Pilgrim Committee met yesterday, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Messrs. S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu," K. A. Veeraraghavachari, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, K. N. Ayya Iyer, Secretary Mahajana Sabha and Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindraghava Iyer, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, being present.

Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar referred to the overcrowded state of trains at festival times and suggested that the rolling stock of railways should be increased. He did not consider that there was necessity for any action regarding the control of charitable endowments.

Mr. Kasthuriranga Iyengar also referred to the overcrowded condition of trains at festival times. He suggested that temple authorities should be enabled to contribute towards the expenses to be incurred for the convenience and comforts of pilgrims on festival occasions by appropriate legislation on questions of pilgrims' tax. He suggested various difficulties and he also thought no control was necessary for charitable endowments.

Mr. Govindraghava Iyer spoke on the questions of insufficient railway accommodation and to the very unsatisfactory condition of Indian Refreshment Rooms.

Mr. Veeraraghavachari suggested the levy of pilgrim tax at pilgrim centres, where the temples were not in a position to make any contribution for the comforts and convenience of pilgrims.

Mr. Govindraghava Iyer spoke on the urgent necessity for more control over charitable endowments.

THE BOMBAY SESSION.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Pilgrim Committee for Bombay will commence its sitting which will last for two months from the middle of October.

The vacancy on the bench of the High Court at Allahabad consequent on the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chamier to be Chief Justice of the projected High Court at Patna will porbably be filled by the appointment of a barister from England.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1); ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (1).

The much looked forward to encounter letween the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bombay Gymkhana was decided on the Cooperage last evening, and after sixty minutes hard play ended in a draw, both sides scoring a goal each. Both teams were well represented and played good football. The unsportsmanlike tactics adopted by some of the Artillerymen rather marred an otherwise breezy fame weaver was the chief offender in this respect, deliberately handing the ball when he was beaten by an opposing forward, and driving the ball with great force into touch when a gentle tap would have more than served the purpose. The Bombay Gymkhana showed up very prominently in the initial period and quite demoralised their opponents. Had they been more fortunate another couple of goals would have been placed at their credit. They were quite two goals better than the Gunners in the first half, but the Garrison had more of the game in the second period.

For the Gymkhana Stovin played a very sound game at back. The halves were an untiring trio. Kilby's inclusion in the line strengthening it considerably. The whole forward line were at the top of their form and shot at every available opportunity. A little more force behind their attempts would doubtless have met with greater success. Edwards put his side ahead within the first three minutes play, Jones was weak in goal and should certainly have saved the goal that was scored against him, it being a very soft shot. Dodd the Gunners custodian was well extended last evening and acquitted himself creditably. Franklin was the faster and safer back of the two and stopped several dangerous rushes. O'Neill was the prick of the halves, Massey, O'Keefe and Llewlyn shaped well in the forward line, Gloster could not make much headway, Bradbury never going him the chance of a clean run.

From the start the Gymkhana took up the offensive and Asher gave to Edwards who beat Dodd at close range within the first three minutes play. Following on McKee lost a good chance of further increasing the Gymkhana lead by skaying the ball over the cross-bar. Dodd was time and again called upon to save. Edwards now had a great chance of scoring but muffed badly. The Gunners were hemmed in their own penalty area and the Gymkhana forwards put in shot after shot. A hot shot by Asher struck the upright and rebounded into play. A good run by MacBean resulted in a corner. The kick was well placed but Asher headed behind. Dodd was called upon to save three shots in rapid succession from MacBean, Asher and Mckee. At the other end Jones miskicked in attempting to clear a shot from Massey, and nearly let O'Keefe through. At half-time the score stood:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.
R. G. A. ..... nil.

The gunners made great efforts to get on level terms with the Gymkhana and forced a corner. Llewlyn shot wide, Jennings put in a long dropping shot and Massey tried to rush the leather through but was ruled "off-side." Forde then made two poor attempts to score. A combined movement by the Gymkhana forwards resulted in Edwards making a dash for goal. Weaver to prevent a score deliberately punched the leather clear. This infringement unfortunately took place just outside the penalty area. A good run by Forde was nipped by Kilby. A faulty kick by Chemenais let Massey through, and he equalised with a very soft shot, Weaver was now playing a very unsportsmanlike game. Just before the call of time Thomson nearly headed, a low pass from McKee, through. The game ended:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.
R. G. A. ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs, Chemenais and Stovin; halves, Kilby, Barret and Badbury; forwards, McKee, Thomson, Edwards, Asher and

R. G. A.:—Goal, Dodd; backs, Weaver and Franklin; halves Jennings, Bagley and O'Neill; forwards, Gloster, Llewlyn, O'Keefe Massey and Forde.

Referee:—Mr. Cashman.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
R. G. A.	13	11	0	2	45	3	24
Bombay Gymkhana.	12	7	1	4	38	10	18
Medicals	13	8	3	2	23	8	18
Y. M. C. A.	12	7	3	2	13	13	16
6th Devons	13	4	6	3	15	23	11
Bengal United	11	4	6	1	11	24	9
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	12	1	10	1	4	27	3
Lusitanians	12	0	11	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. Bengal United.

THE BANGALORE "DAILY POST."

CEASES TO EXIST.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

The Bangalore "Daily Post" ceases to exist from to-day. In yesterday evening's issue Mr. Mitchell, Editor, says:—"Owing to changes necessitated in the management and control of the "Daily Post" consequent upon the order of the Hon. the Resident in Mysore cancelling the late Editor's license and thereby terminating the lease of the paper to Miss Dawson, the publication of the "Daily Post" morning, evening and telegraphic editions will cease as from this date. The refund of subscriptions will be made on application to the office. The leading article deals at length with the circumstances connected with the winding of the paper and bids farewell to its supporters.

SPORT AT HOME.

KEEN STRUGGLES AT ALDERSHOT.

GRAY v. STEVENSON.

A match unique in the annals of military athletics was set for decision on the Royal Army Medical Corps ground at Aldershot on August 21, when teams representing the Aldershot Command and the 2nd London Territorial Division respectively met in a contest comprising seven events. Both teams included some fine athletes, and the visitors did well to get so many good men together as they did, for their side had to be gathered from a scattered area in Essex in less than a week. They included Lieutenant Moncrieff, the L.A.C., and Surrey A. C. sprinter, the brothers Lance-Corporal and Trooper Plowan, Company-Quarter-master Sergeant A. Cooke, Lieutenants Monro and Lathbridge, Private Norman and Sapper Gills, whilst the local troops had the services of such well-known athletes as Lieutenants F. R. S. Shaw, A. E. R. Gilligan, D. Gaussen, A. C. Straker, Second-Lieutenants L. Kindersley, D. D. Pole Evans and H. Sloman, Company-Sergeant-Major Lightfoot, Lance-Corporal Wiffen, Private, W. E. Jennings, Driver H. J. Hiatt, Bugler Sam Wood, Private Coles, and Boy Slade.

The result was a close win for the Home Command, who scored 19 points as against the 17 secured by the Territorials General Thomas Galliway, General Cauley, and General and Lady Hunter were present, the last-mentioned presenting the prizes, but otherwise the attendance was almost limited to men of the R.A.M.C. Both the weather and the condition of the track were good. Results were as follows:

100 Yards.—Lieutenant A. Moncrieff, R.E., London 1; Lieutenant F. R. S. Shaw, R.A.M.C., Aldershot, 2; Sapper Gillis R.E., London, 3, Won by a foot; with inches separating the second and third. Time 10 3-5 sec.

220 Yards.—Lieutenant A. Moncrieff, R.E., London, 1; Lance-Corporal Wiffen, Military Police, Aldershot, 2; Private Jennings, 7th Northants Regiment, Aldershot, 3. Won by four yards; with two feet between the second and third. Time, 23 3-5 sec.

Quarter-mile.—Lieutenant A. Moncrieff, R.E., London, 1; Sapper Gillis, R.E., London, 2; Corporal Stead, A.S.C., Aldershot, 3. Won by three yards; four yards dividing the second and third. Time, 54 4-5 sec.

Half-mile.—Lieutenant A. E. R. Gilligan 11th Lancs. Fusiliers, Aldershot, 1; Company Quarter-Master Sergeant Cooke, R.E., London 2; Trooper Plowman. Westminster Dragoons, London, 3. Won by ten yards; with eight yards between the second and third. Time, 2min. 5 3-5sec.

One Mile.—Lieutenant D. Gaussen, 8th Bedford Regt., Aldershot 1; Private Norman, R.A.M.C., London, 2; Lieutenant W. A. Grace, 9th Border Regt., Aldershot, 3. Won by three yards; nine yards separating the second and third. Time, 4min. 41 4-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Lieutenant A. C. Straker, 15th Hussars, Aldershot, 1; Second-Lieutenant L. Kindersley, 15th Hussars, Aldershot, 2; Sergeant-Major Lightfoot, 8th Border Regiment, Aldershot, 3. Won by five yards, with three yards dividing the second and third. Time, 16, 4-5sec.

Tug-of-War.—Military Police, Aldershot, beat 2nd London Heavy Battery R.G.A., by two pulls to nil.

No points were awarded in the tug-of-war. In the other contests they were given on the basis of three points for first position, two points for second, and one point for third.

BILLIARDS.

Excellent play was seen at Messrs. Thurston's, Leicester-square, on the afternoon of Saturday, August 21, when Stevenson and Gray continued their match of 18,000 up for £100. During the earlier part of the session Stevenson made breaks of 66, 165, 91, 168, and 257 (the first tour in consecutive innings), to Gray's 287, 104, and 67, and increased his lead of 69 to 327. Subsequently Gray took the lead by making breaks of 150 and 340 (unfinished) to Stevenson's best of 63, the interval scores being: Gray (in play), 7,861; Stevenson, 7,734. At night Gray increased his finished break to 502, but afterwards did nothing better than 65 and 89. Stevenson, on the other hand, played fine billiards, and, making breaks of 134, 180, 116, 387, 128, and 123 (unfinished), left off with an advantage of 575 points. Closing scores: Stevenson (in play), 8,876; Gray, 8,301.

27-MILE RUN.

The 27-mile race in the athletic tournament of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, was run, on Wednesday morning by Mr. S V. Datar of Sangli in 2 hours 59 minutes 12⅘ seconds. Mr. Datar was presented with a gold ring at the end of the run.

As now arranged the Special Tribunal for the trial of the supplementary Lahore sedition case will meet at Lahore towards the end of October. After the conclusion of its sittings Major Irvine will proceed home on furlough.

A daughter was born of the only daughter of the Maharaja of Travancore on Wednesday night. This is the first instance in which a daughter of a reigning prince in Travancore has given birth to a child.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

REARRANGEMENT OF WARD BOUNDARIES.

The increasing beggar nuisance in the city, regarding which complaints from the public have been so often ventilated in the press, led the Corporation at its yesterday's meeting to appoint a Committee to consider the question in all its bearings and report early as to what should be done to mitigate the evil. The general consensus of opinion among the Corporators was that the Corporation by itself could not deal with the matter, but that the Committee should draft a representation to Government drawing attention to the growing evil and offering the co-operation of the Corporation in any practical measures that the Government may decide upon after investigating into the whole problem.

The vexed question of the "phara" and "pylee" measures was referred to the Weights and Measures Committee.

The recommendations of the Corporation Committee regarding the rearrangement of the Ward boundaries were unanimously adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. P. C. Sethna, President in the chair.

In accordance with notice, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved:—

"That in view of the frequent complaints from the public in the local press regarding the constantly increasing nuisance caused by beggars in the city, and in view of the fact that the Police authorities have not been able to abate it to any appreciable degree hitherto, notwithstanding that their attention has been frequently drawn to it, a committee composed of Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to consider the question and submit at an early date, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner and any other bodies or individuals who may be able to help in a comprehensive consideration of the question, a scheme indicating the lines on which the difficult question can be satisfactorily dealt with in all its aspects, and embodying suggestions for practical measures by which it may be possible to remove or at any rate to mitigate the evil as much as possible."

In support of his motion, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said beggars were a great nuisance in the city. It was a very big question, which required the careful consideration of public bodies in Bombay. All that they had hitherto done to deal with the nuisance was to haul up from time to time a number of beggars before the magistrates, and get a fine imposed upon them or have them sent to jail, from where they were released after they had served their time. They could see hundreds of able-bodied beggars in the streets, who were in quite a fit condition to work, but who would not work and could manage to get a lot of money from the people. He suggested that the able-bodied beggars should at once be deported out of Bombay. They should specially deal with the "wagris" who were to be seen in thousands in the city and who organised themselves into bands for the purpose of thieving. He also suggested that in the case of those on whom fines or imprisonment had no effect, flogging should be resorted to, or workhouses might be built, where they could be compelled to work. For those who were quite helpless they should have an asylum founded on the principle on which Babu Vishvas had founded an institution. And lastly they should have schools for youngsters who begged for alms in the streets.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was of opinion that the police were doing their level best in the matter of dealing with the beggar nuisance. This he could say from his experience as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. The fault, he thought, lay more with some of the magistrates who imposed very light fines on able-bodied beggars whom the police brought before them, with the result that these fines had no deterrent effect on the beggars, and the police got discouraged. In his official capacity as an honorary magistrate he had some time ago written to the President of their Association to ask Government to move in the matter, but he regretted to say that nothing had been done uptill now. He suggested that Government should be written to directly to have a workhouse where magistrates could send beggars.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said the concensus of opinion in the city was that the police were not doing what they should do in the matter. Instead of appointing a committee of their own, he thought the Corporation would do better to ask Government to appoint a committee to deal with the whole question of the beggar nuisance.

Mr. A. M. Tod agreed with Dr. Jehangir Cursetji that the nuisance complained of was a very serious one. That was one question, but it was another question whether the Corporation could deal with it effectively. He related the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates, who gave able-bodied beggars fourteen days' hard, and sentenced women and children to 24 hours' simple imprisonment which meant that these were detained till the rising of the Courts. After one conviction, the beggars were deported to their native places. He did not think the idea of having a "dharamsala" for totally-disabled beggars would come to anything. Sometime back negotiations were carried on to have a "dharamsala" of the kind, but Government put the kybosh on the project, saying they were not going to let persons beg in the streets during the day and give them a "dharamsala" where they could comfortably sleep at night. Mr. Tod moved an amendment that the attention of Government be invited to the beggar nuisance in the city and they be requested to take steps in conjunction with the police to mitigate the nuisance.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said that every member of the Corporation agreed that some measure should be adopted to minimise the nuisance but a differnce of opinion arose as to what kind of measure should be adopted. It was a complicated question in a city like Bombay and they could not deal with the whole question without having to apply several remedies. The first of these was to provide a suitable asylum for people who suffered from incurable diseases and who were unable to work at all. Those permanently-disabled persons deserved the pity of them all. He was not at this stage going to enter into the question of the relative liabilities of the Government and the Corporation for the maintenance of such an asylum. Then as to the able-bodied beggars, these, as Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Tod had said, were the greatest nuisance and should be compelled to work in an asylum or jail. If they did this, they would have effectively solved the problem. Returning to the question of an asylum for the totally-disabled, he was in favour if restricting admission to it to only those persons who were permanent residents of Bombay, that was those who lived for five years and over in Bombay. This was the principle they had adopted in regard to admittance to the leper asylum and he thought it could very well be adopted in connection with an asylum for the totally-disabled. Otherwise, they would run the danger of having people from all parts of the country flocking to the Bombay asylum. An asylum such as this was a necessity of the city and he thought they should go up to Government at once and ask them to appoint a committee, on which the Corporation could be represented, to deal with the question and they should inform Government that the Corporation would be prepared to bear its share of the cost.

"THE POLICE MIGHT BE MORE ENERGETIC."

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought that if they founded such an asylum, people from all parts of India would flock to it and he asked if the Corporation were going to bear the cost of maintaining persons who did not belong to the city at all? It was wrong to say that the police had not taken steps to mitigate the beggar nuisance in the streets. Formerly he used to see the same beggars at the Bandstand and the Apollo Bunder. But lately they had disappeared, which showed that the police had taken steps to remove them. He, however, thought that the police might be more energetic in the matter. As to those beggars, who suffered from infectious diseases, he thought they ought to make arrangement for them.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought that the public should also be educated to discriminate properly in matters of charity. Otherwise, all their efforts to minimise the nuisance would be futile.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commissioner, said the nuisance would stop if the people did not encourage the beggars. The police sent the beggars to the magistrates. But the light fines did not deter the beggars. The nuisance thus continued, but for that the police were not to blame. He, however, thought that the police might do better by taking beggars suffering from diseases to magistrates and asking for a deterrent punishment. It would be good to have a "dharamsala" for beggars who were unable to work; but these must be made to clearly understand that they went there to be kept there. And they should have a place where the able-bodied beggars might be compelled to work. He thought that if they went to Government, the latter would tell them that it was a thing which they should carry out themselves.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was his personal conviction that do what they may, do what science may, or voluntary effort may, the beggar will always be with him. From immemorial times their experience had been so. The only way to meet the evil was by voluntary associations and by education of public opinion. Beyond this they would be able to do nothing.

Mr. Tod having obtained permission to withdraw his amendment, Dr. Cursetji's motion for the appointment of a committee was then carried unanimously.

"PHARA" AND "PYLEE."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar then moved:

"That a Weights and Measures Committee be appointed to report in consultation with the Commissioner any amendment in the Act, or any Bye-law on the lines of Section 19 (last clause) of 41 and 42 Victoria Chapter 49 of 1878 that may be deemed necessary to deal effectively with the present situation as regards the Phara measure and the new Pylee measure."

Section 19 (last clause) runs as follows: "Any person who sells by any denomination of weight or measure other than one of (the Municipal or) the Imperial weights or measures or some multiple or part thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings (fifty rupees) for every such sale."

Mr. Navalkar obtained permission of the Corporation to so amend his proposition as to refer the question to the weights and measures Committee of the Corporation already in existence now.

Mr. Navalkar's proposition was carried.

RE-ARRANGING THE WARD BOUNDARIES.

The Corporation considered next the Report of the Committee appointed by them, regarding the question of altering the existing boundaries of the wards of the City. In their Report the Committee stated as follows:—

The Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that it is not necessary to make any changes in the areas of A, B and C Wards. It seems, however, desirable that Tardeo section should be transferred from E Ward to D Ward as proposed by the Commissioner. E Ward contains the largest population at present and it would be desirable to give it some relief such as would be afforded by the exclusion of Tardeo from it. F Ward, as it stands, is also too large in area and it would be desirable, as proposed by the Commissioner, to divide it into two sections, viz., F South, to consist of Parel and Sewri, and F North, Sion. The Committee also approve of the proposal that the Port Trust reclamation be included in the southern portion of this ward. The Commissioner further proposes that G Ward, which is generally agreed to be too extensive in area, should also be divided into two, G North to contain Mahim section and G South to contain Worli Section. The Committee recommend that this proposal be also approved.

According to the Committee, the new arrangement of the Wards would be as follows:—

A Ward.—From the Colaba Point along the harbour up to the Carnac Road extension, where it meets the harbour, thence along Carnac Road, 1st Marine Street and continuing thence in a straight line to Back Bay, thence along Back Bay up to where it meets the starting point, viz., the Colaba Point.

B Ward.—From the junction of Carnac Road and Abdul Rehman Street, along Carnac Road, thence in a straight line to the harbour, the harbour up to where the extension of Wari Bunder Road leads to the harbour, Wari Bunder Road, Mazgaon Road Babula Tank Road, Parel Road, Abdul Rehman Street up to the starting point, viz., junction of Carnac Road and Abdul Rehman Street.

C Ward.—From Back Bay where the extension of 1st Marine Street meets Back Bay, thence along 1st Marine Street, Carnac Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Parel Road, Grant Road, Trimbak Parashram Street, Ardeshir Dady Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar Road, Thakurdwar Road, thence in a straight line westwards to Back Bay, along Back Bay to the starting point, viz., where the extension of 1st Marine Street meets Back Bay.

D Ward.—From the Malabar Point along Back Bay up to where Thakurdwar Road extension meets Back Bay, thence to and along Thakurdwar Road, Bhuleshwar Road, Girgaum Back Road, Ardeshir Dady Street, Trimbak Parashram Street, Grant Road, Suklaji Street, Bellasis Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway line, Clerk Road and the sea upto the starting point.

E Ward.—From the junction of Suklaji Street and Grant Road, along Grant Road, Babula Tank Road, Mazgaon Road, Hancock Bridge, Wari Bunder Road to the sea, thence along the sea morthwards up to the south-west angle of the wharf on the south of the new Cotton Green, thence along a portion of the westernmost 80ft. Cotton Green Road, thence along the Port Trust 80 ft. road, running east and west through the New Cotton Green (western portion), thence continuing in a straight line westward crossing the Port Trust Railway to meet Reay Road at a point 1,800 feet or thereabouts from the junction thereof with Kalachauki Road, thence along Reay Road, Kalachauki Road, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bellasis Road, Suklaji Street to the starting point.

F Ward, South.—From the G. I. P. Railway Chinchpokli Station along Arthur Road, Kalachauki Road along Reay Road for a distance of 1,800 feet or thereabouts and thence in a straight line crossing the Port Trust Railway to and along the Port Trust 80 feet road running east and west to and along the 80 feet Port Trust Road running north and south to the south-west corner of the wharf on the south of the New Cotton Green (East portion), thence along the sea, eastwards and northwards to Khadkal Creek, thence from Khadkal Creek in a straight line westwards to meet the junction of Bhoiwada Road, and Bhoiwada Cross Road, thence along Bhoiwada Cross Road, thence crossing Suparibag Road, to and along Elphinstone Road, to Parel Railway Station thence along the G. I. P. Railway line up to the Chinchpokli Railway Station, the starting point.

F Ward, North.—From the G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, along Elphinstone Road, crossing Suparibag Road, to and along Bhoiwada Cross Road to its junction with Bhoiwada Road, and thence in a straight line eastward to sea at Khadkal Creek, thence along the sea and the northern limit of the City up to the G. I. P. Railway line thence along the G. I. P. line up to the starting point, viz., the G. I. P. Railway Parel Station.

G Ward, South.—From the sea at the junction of Hornby Vellard and Clerk Road, thence along Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road to Chinchpokli Station, thence along G. I. P. Railway line to Dadar Road, thence along Dadar Road, Portuguese Church Street, Purbhadevi Road, Worli Sluice Road, to Worli Old Creek, thence along Worli Creek to the sea, thence along th sea to the Worli Point and the sea up to the starting point at the junction of Hornby Vellard and Clerk Road.

G Ward, North.—From the sea at the north end of the Old Worli Creek, along the Old Worli Creek, the Worli Sluice Road, Purbhadevi Road, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar Road, up to the G. I. P. Railway, thence along the G. I. P. line to the northern limit of the City, thence along the northern limit of the City up to the Mahim Causeway and the sea up to the starting point at the north end of the Old Worli Creek.

The Committee's Report and the recommendations embodied therein were unanimously adopted.

PROVISION FOR LIGHTING.

Dr. Javle then moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the provision of Rs. 14,000 made at page 59 of the current year's Budget for improving the lighting of the northern part of the Island and he be requested to undertake and complete the work as soon as possible."

The motion was carried:

The Corporation before adjourning finished with all the items of the September agenda and also a few of the items remaining over from the July agenda.

A LECTURE ON THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIANS FILLING APPOINTMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S., M.D., in a lecture at the National Medical College said that the recent examination for the Indian Medical Service in London was a great encouragement for Indians. It showed that nearly fifty per cent. of the Indians were successful. Dr. Mullick encouraged our medical graduates to proceed to England, perhaps it was not generally known that an Indian M.B., or L.M.S. could straightway sit for the I.M.S, examination as the Indian Universities' degrees were now held to be registerable qualifications. In fact there are instances in which one M.B. or two L.M.S. gave up their local appointments and competed successfully for the I.M.S. within 6 months of their avvial. the immediate future the percentage of doctors with British degree will be required more for the British Army which is being increased. Either Lord Morely's scheme for a Civil Medical Department will have to be created or Indians must offer themselves in large numbers for the I.M.S. It is significant that a large number of Indians are now filling appointments in Great Britain both Civil and Military.

The Bombay Government will assemble at Mahabaleshvar on Monday, the 11th October 1915.

GERMAN ARMY STRENGTH.

A CAUTIOUS ESTIMATE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

From a well-informed quarter there is forthcoming an estimate of the German military strength and the German losses differing in many respects from the reports generally current, says the "Manchester Guardian." Though based on the best information available, the estimate has no official authority.

According to this reckoning, the strength of the enemy's armies on the western and eastern fronts about July 31 was as follows:—

	Western front.		Eastern front.
Germans	1,800,000	...	1,400,000
Austrian	—	...	1,120,000
Total	1,800,000	...	2,520,000

The Germans of all arms in the actual fighting line at the end of July thus numbered 3,200,000. Besides these, there are a large number of German troops of various classss, principally Landwehr and Landsturm, in garrisons, fortifications, and on lines of communication, besides the convalescents, invalids, &c. How far these resere troops are armed and equipped it is impossible to say, but, it is argued, the fact that the toal number of troops on the two fronts is only 3,200,000 shows that that is about the largest number of men which the German Government, with all its preparation and resources, is able to put fully equipped into the fighting line.

THE CLASS OF TROOPS.

From soon after the outbreak of war the Germans have supplied losses in their first-line and reserve troops by men from second and even third line troops (Landwehr and Landsturm), and it is no longer possible to speak with accuracy of German first-line troops as distinguished from second and third line troops. It is safer to regard all original first-line has been largely supplied of much the same quality, for whilst the original first-line has been largely supplied from the other categories. The re-formed latter classes contain a considerable leavening of first-line and reserve troops.

In the first few months of the war it is calculated that the first-line troops lost about 50 per cent. in casualties and the reserve about 25 per cent. Their places were taken by the recruits of 1914 and by men from the other catebgries. The re-formed units (including now the 1915 class of recruits) have since then again lost about 50 per cent. in casualties, so that it is probable that there remain only about 25 per cent. of the original first-line troops, to which must be added men slightly wounded who have returned to the fighting line.

THE CASUALTIES.

The German casualties in killed, wounded, and missing officially reported up to the 30th June totalled 1,672,444 men. Of this number 306,123 were killed, 15,808 died of disease, whilst 540,723 were either missing, prisoners, or so seriously wounded as to be put out of action for the rest of the war.

There has been very heavy fighting on both fronts since the beginning of June, and a lare proportion of the casualties for June, as well as the whole of those for the later period, are not included in the 1,672,444 because they have not yet been reported.

Estimating the total loss for the twelve months provisionally at 2,000,000 (if we accept the official statement of 1,672,444 in ten months as correct) and assuming that something like 500,000 were only slightly wounded and have now recovered, the effective loss (men who can never fight again) may fairly be taken to reach 1,000,000. In addition there are probably 500,000 wounded who are absent from the Front on leave, in hospital &c. This makes a total net loss of 1,500,000 in the twelve months, and of these at least 400,000 to 450,000 have been killed.

There are no data on which to make with any degree of accuracy a calculation of the number of Germans taken prisoners by the Allies.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

To the compilers of this estimate it appears to be probable that at the beginning of the war the Germans had about 8,000,000 men available for military service, and that number might possibly be increased by another million or 1,500,000 if every man of military age gave his services. Taking the smaller figure—8,000000,,—it is remarkable that at the present moment only about 3,200,000 of these are in the fighting line; and again the explanation is suggested that the Germans are at present not able to supply more than that number with arms and equipment, guns and ammunition, and all the necessaries of efficient active service. Whether they will be able to equip a larger number later remains to be seen. They may prove able to do so.

Of course a considerable number of men of military age and capacity are required for the making of arms, ammunition, etc., and these as well as the 1,500,000 net loss of the year must be deducted from the 8,000,000 available in August 1914.

THE ANNUAL REINFORCEMENT.

It must also be remembered that about 500,000 youths attain to military age in every twelve months. Of these the class of 1914 should be included in this 8,000,000. It has already seen service and has contributed materially to the net loss of 1,500,000. It was a large class, numbering actually more than 500,000, as all the men previously put back from former classes for various reasons were called up in it, so that it probably numbered fully 750,000 men.

The class of 1915, called up in December, has as yet suffered only inconsiderable losses apparently. Its numbers, owing to its having contributed a large number of war volunteers in August, cannot have been greater than 350,000. The classes of 1916 and 1917, of which the first was called up at the end of May and is now being trained, cannot number more than 400,000 together, as since they are so young, only a certain proportion will be found fit for service this year.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Our cold season Consignment of Children's Goods has arrived, consisting of our regular Nos of silk and wool and all wool vests for which we are renowned all over India. Our children's hosiery is of the best quality procurable and at prices which are very keen. For school wear our children's goods cannot be beaten and we can recommend them, confident they will give every satisfaction.

CHILDREN'S VESTS.

Silk and Wool Vests, for children. These are very soft and nice and the best thing for children in the hot weather. In low neck, short sleeves as illustration.

Sizes 2 4 6 8
Price Re. 1-2 1-6 1-10 1-12 each.

Children's All-wool Vest, in nice soft finish unshrinkable and do not rub or irritate. We stock them in 4 sizes in low neck and short sleeves.

Sizes 2 4 6 8
Price Re. 1 1-4 1-8 1-12 each.

SERVICEABLE HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S 2-1 RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE IN BLACK AND TAN.
Size in inches
6 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½
Price per pair
Re. 1-6 1-8 1-10 1-12 1-14 2

SUPERIOR QUALITY 2-1 RIBBED in BLACK or TAN
Size in inches
6 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½
Price per pair
1-4 1-5 1-6 1-8 1-10 1-12

KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE BOY'S 4-1 RIBBED.
Size of Foot in inches
6½ 7 7½ 8
Prices per pair
Re. a. Re. a. Re. a. Re. a
1 2 1 3 1 4 1 6
Size of Foot in inches.
8½ 9 9½
Price per pair
Re. a. Re. a. Re. a.
1 8 1 1 12 2 0

CHILDREN'S BLACK AND TAN ¾ CASHMERE SOCKS.

Size of Foot in Inches	5	5½	6	6½
Price per pair	Re. a. 0 9	Re. a. 0 10	Re. a. 0 11	Re. a. 0 12
Size of Foot in Inches	7	7½	8	8½
Price per pair	Re. a. 0 13	Re. a. 0 14	Re. a. 0 15	Re. a. 1 0.

CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS.

CHILDREN'S "WOOLSILK" COMBINATIONS.

A thoroughly reliable garment very soft, cool, and comfortable to the wearer.

High Neck, Short Sleeves, Natural colour only.

Sizes: 00 0 1 2
Chest 22 22½ 23 24 inches
Prices Rs. 3-2 3-4 3-6 3-10 each.

Sizes: 3 4 5 6
Chest 24 27 28 31 inches
Prices Rs. 3-14 4-2 4-8 4-12 each.

CHILDREN'S "ALPINE" COMBINATIONS.

A beautiful medium quality suitable for wear in the hills, or home-going, with high neck, short sleeves.

Natural colour only.
Sizes: 2 4 6 8
Prices Rs. 2-8 2-15 3-8 3-15 each.

CHILDREN'S "WOLONA" COMBINATIONS.

Brine quality wool, perfect in shape.

Natural colour only.
Sizes: 0 2 4 6 8
Chest 18 22 26 30 34 ins.
Prices Rs. 2-8 2-12 3-0 3-4 3-8 each

CHILDREN'S "COTTON" COMBINATIONS.

These are of fine ribbed cotton very strong and durable and unshrinkable.

In low neck and short sleeves.
Sizes: 2 3 4 6 8 ins.
Prices Rs. 2-15 3-4 3-8 4-0 4-4 each

CHILDREN'S DEPENDABLE SOCKS.

Size Foot in Inches ..	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
Prices per pair ..	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Plain White Cotton ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8
Plain White Cotton ..	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 10½	0 11½	0 14	1 0
White Lace Lisle ..	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 2
Tan Lace Lisle ..	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 2
White Lace Cotton ..	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	0 13
Plain Tan Cotton ..	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 14
Plain White Lisle ..	0 8	0 9	0 9½	0 10	0 11	0 11½	0 12½	0 14
Plain Black Lisle ..	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11½	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15
Tan Cashmere	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0
Black, White and Tan Cashmere	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 14

SERVICEABLE JERSEY FOR SCHOOL

THE "BRIGHTON" JERSEY.

Suitable for Boys or Girls, made of very fine Cashmere Colours: Cream, Cardinal, Reseda and Navy.
Size: 20 24 26.
Prices, Rs. 3-8 4-4 4-15 each.
Also in White Navy and Cardinal.
Size: 28 30 32.
Prices, 5-4 5-4 5-4 each.
No. 3734. Exact to sketch with fancy coloured Collar & Cuffs. Colours: White, Brown, Cardinal, Reseda & Navy.
Size: 2 4 6
Prices, Rs. 2-8 2-15 3-8 each

Children's Knee Cap Gaiters.

No. 1213. White only warm and comfortable.
Sizes: 2 4 6
Prices, Re. 1-0 1-4 1-6 p. p.

Children's Stockinette Gaiters

No. 299. In assorted colours: White, Cardinal, Navy and Brown,
Sizes: 2, 4,
Prices, Re. 1-6, 1-12 per pair
Sizes: 6. 8.
Price Re. 1-15 2-4 per pair.

Children's Wool Polkas.

No. 471. White only. Similar to sketch, very comfortable and warm for the baby. Sizes: 3 4 5
Prices, Rs. 2-0 2-4 2-12 each,

Children's Fancy Wool Polkas

No. 58. Colours: White and Pink, White and Sky.
Sizes: 2 4 6.
Prices. Rs. 2 2-4 2-12 each.

CHILDREN'S WOOL KNEE CAP BOOTAKINS.

No. 1127, in white only.
Sizes: 2, 4, 6 inches. Prices As. 12, 15 Re. 1-2 per pair.

CHILDREN'S KNEE CAP BOOTAKINS.

No. 930, In white only.
Sizes: 4, 6 Price As. 14 Re. 1-0 per pair.

CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN BOOTAKINS.

No. 320. White only.
Sizes: 2, 4, 8 Price As. 10, Re. 1-0, 1-4.

WHITE WOOL BOOTAKINS.

No. 1007. Sizes: 2 4 6 Prices, As. 14, Re. 1-0, 1-2.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

The Arcade BOMBAY

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL DISMISSED.

WELL IN DISPUTE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL v. JORABHAI BAPUJI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who partly decreed the respondent's claim. The plaintiff-respondent sued for a declaration of title to a certain well, known as the "shena" well, situate in the village of Atindra in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira District and possession of it with mesne profits and to obtain an injunction restraining the Secretary of State for India-in-Council from levying water-rate in respect of the well water that might be taken by him or others who had interest in it for the purpose of irrigating fields.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that the well was constructed by his ancestors, in their own private land and was the private property of his family. The plaintiff had made representations to the Collector, Commissioner and the Government regarding the dispute of the well, but they were of no avail, and since 1903, the defendant forcibly evicted him from its use and hence the suit.

It was contended on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council in the Lower Court that a well situated in a public village site ought "prima facie" to belong to Government. In addition to this it was further urged in favour of Government that the public had been using the water of this well for drinking purposes from times immemorial and that since 1865 a water cess known as "Bagayat Kussur" was levied in addition to the dry crop rate on the land irrigated by the water. The jurisdiction of the Court was barred under section 4 (h) and section 11 of the Bombay Revenue J. Act 1876.

It was replied by the plaintiff that the levy of the "Bagayat Kussur" did not at all signify Government ownership to the water, as the special levy was made by Government even in respect of private means of irrigation. The use of water by the public for drinking purposes could have taken place through the license of the original builder of the well.

The Joint Judge of Ahmedabad believed the evidence for the respondent, but observed that the most material question was how did the well happen to be included in the public village site land and why was it recorded in the earliest Revenue Records as "Sarkari." He said:—"It seems to me that the well was so described because the public had been using its water for drinking purposes and this practice had in the course of time ripened into a right and this was probably the reason why the well was considered as situated in the public village site land and because the word "Sarkari" as used in the Survey Records did not necessarily mean 'belonging to Government' but only meant fully assessible to Government demand on account of land revenue as in the case of ordinary occupied unalienated land."

For the above reasons the Joint Judge declared that the plaintiff and the persons who had executed the document had a right to take water from the well for the irrigation of lands free from the liability to any water rate except such as might be legally leviable by Government on the basis that the water was the private property of those persons and issued injunction to the appellant to desist from levying any water-rate in respect of this water except as stated above. The rest of the plaintiff's claim was rejected.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal by the Secretary of State for India. Cross objections were allowed, decree of the Lower Court was set aside and a decree in favour of the respondent was passed awarding him possession of the well according to his suit and giving declaration as prayed for. The respondent was to get his costs.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondent.

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

COUNSEL'S EXPLANATION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

RE: CURSETJI AND BYRAMJI R. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared before their Lordships and explained to them the circumstances under which the adjournment was asked for on behalf of the petitioners.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad:—My Lords, I do not know how far the reports in the newspapers correctly represent what happened before your Lordships in the matter of a Criminal Revisional Application yesterday; but, I feel it is due to the Court and myself that I should state that I personally did not want any adjournment of the matter to suit my convenience. The fact is that the brief came to my hands at 2-30 p.m., on Tuesday, and, I immediately wrote to the attorneys telling them that I would not be in Bombay on Wednesday and asked them to see me. One of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe's assistants thereupon saw me and I explained to him the situation and gave the brief back to him at about 3 p.m., so as to enable another counsel to be instructed. It was stated to me that the clients were particularly desirous that I should conduct their case and I said that if they wished that they must then take steps to obtain an adjournment. After I thus returned the brief at 3 p.m., on Tuesday I had nothing further to do with the matter and there was ample time for another counsel to be instructed if that was desired. I did not want that any adjournment should be asked for my personal convenience. And I do not see what difficulty there was in the way of getting another counsel ready between 3 p.m., on Tuesday and 11-30 a.m., on Wednesday, particularly when Mr. Wadia who made the application for adjournment was the counsel who had conducted the case throughout in the Magistrate's Court. Your Lordships will thus see that the adjournment was asked for not because I had desired it to suit my convinience but to suit the fancy of the clients about any particular counsel conducting their case.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Mr. Setalvad, we are very glad you have mentioned this to us. We quite understand the facts and it is clear that you are in no way responsible for what occured. We did not say anything so far as you personally were concerned. What we said in reference to you was in answer to the arguments of Mr. Wadia who asked the Court to adjourn the case till it was convenient for you to argue it

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR A CONSENT DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

OOMAR HAJEE SUMAR v. ZULEIKHABAI & OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion taken out by plaintiff applying for an order that a decree be passed in terms settled between the parties including the third defendant.

Mr. Daver appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and first defendant in support of the notice.

Mr. Mirza on behalf of the second defendant to support the notice.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the third defendant to show cause.

Mr. Daver in stating the facts said that this was a suit for the administration of the estate of one Abdulali Karimbhoy, the plaintiff's brother. The first defendant was the deceased's widow, the second defendant was his sister and the third defendant was his alleged divorced wife. She claimed to be his rightful widow. The extent of the estate was Rs. 19,000 according to the plaintiff and according to the third defendant from Rs. 75,000 to a lakh. The third defendant was represented by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. The consent terms were agreed to on her behalf by Mr. Captain but she now said that she never authorised Mr. Captain to agree to these terms. Under the terms she received Rs. 2,000 and all costs of the suit and some furniture. There were affidavits of the plaintiff and Mr. Jehangir R. Patell and Mr. Captain would give evidence in support of the plaintiff's statement.

The third defendant stated in her written statement that she was never divorced but at the same time she admitted that she lived separate from him for the last 8 years and was not maintained by her husband. The suit was on His Lordship's board, and was mentioned for consent decree on the 6th September when a letter from the third defendant's new solicitors Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga was received in the nick of time saying that their client had not authorised Mr. Captain to agree to the consent terms

The first defendant also received only Rs. 2,000 under the consent terms. The plaintiff and second defendant brother and sister of the deceased divided the rest of the estate between them in proportion of two to one.

Mr. Talyarkhan: As regards this first defendant she was a Hindu woman who was in the keeping of the deceased and had adopted a Mahomedan name. It was alleged the deceased afterwards married her but this was denied. Counsel further urged that to shorten matters he would say that if the plaintiff convinced them that the estate was Rs. 14,000 only and not Rs. 60,000 or more as the third defendant alleged he would certainly advise his client to agree to the terms.

His Lordship: Your legs are not very strong Mr. Talyarkhan and you have Mr. Patell and Mr. Captain combined against you.

His Lordship passed a consent-decree in terms as applied for by the plaintiff. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

KIDNAPPING AND RAPE.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.).

EMPEROR

v.

1. NARAYAN CHANDERAO.
2. SHIVRAM SOMA.

The accused were committed to the sessions on the charge of having kidnapped one Radhabai aged 11, wife of Sitaram Suriya, an employee of the Venkateshwar Printing Press, with a view to have an illicit intercourse with her and on the further charge of having committed rape on Radhabai and having abetted each other in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was set out at full length in our yesterday's issue.

The defence was that the story as set out by the prosecution was improbable. Bai Radha was ill-treated by her husband and his relations and being tired of that life went to the first accused and told him that she had no relations in Bombay. The first accused took pity on her and took her to his room. From there he took her to Mahim on the 5th July and lived in one room with the second accused, his own wife and the wife of the second accused. It was impossible to assault the girl at night, because all of them were living in the same room. Counsel asked the jury not to believe the prosecution story and even if they believed it, the story was so improbable that they would give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the first accused on both the charges of kidnapping and rape.

As against the second accused the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on the first charge of kidnapping; on the second charge of rape, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment; and the second accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The sessions was then dissolved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.
1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.
1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.
357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassambai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).
1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.
302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.
27-15—Kanga and S (for a pauper), Bai Maneckbai widow v Soodamal Nandlal, Manchershaw and N, (for a Pauper).
79-15—Payne and Co, H. E. Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.
18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.
28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.
124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.
296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.
633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.
1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.
727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Megji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

281-15—Tyabji D and Co, Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh and anr v Chunilal Jivandas, Payne and Co, Part heard.
1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger, & anr, v. Chagondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co, Part Heard 7-8-15.
S C Ct, 176-6602-15.—Smethan B & Co, Barsilal Parashram v. Dewji Ladha & ors, Captain & V, Mulla & M, Motichand & D, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard, 10-9-15.
146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.
347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.
348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.
382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.
407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.
459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.
133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.
136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Daboikar, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nuserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.
1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.
711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.
400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed, Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.
138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.
1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.
S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.
427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.
249-15.—Daphtary F & D, Mahomedbhoy Jivraj v. Fazalbhoy Kassam, Hiralal & Co.
1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, General, widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.
412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.
193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. R 10

RUSSIA AND ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

In his speech in the Duma the Russian Foreign Minister said:—

While fighting us in the battlefield, our enemies have carried on at the same time an extensive propaganda, both secret and open, in neutral countries in order to stir up public opinion in those countries against the Allies and, where possible, bring them into open collision with us. Thus they are busy weaving plots in Persia, and with the object of causing disturbances they are distributing money, forming armed bands, and importing arms, machine guns, and ammunition. We have taken steps to oppose these machinations. But, unfortunately the permanent troubles in Persia, the dissension between the Government and democratic quarters, and a Ministerial crisis lasting over a month without any hope of solution render the task of pacifying the country difficult. None the less, the diplomatic representatives of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, duly acting in the most perfect conformity, are making combined efforts to help the Persian Government to stifle these troubles, and we are justified in hoping that the machinations of our enemies will fail and calm be restored in the country.

I should also add that, if our efforts prove barren and the measures taken do not succeed in settling these difficulties, we shall probably be compelled to have recourse to other methods of action. (Cheers.)

JAPAN.

You have no doubt observed that the Japanese press has recently been discussing the question of the advantage of a close political union between Russia and Japan. This idea has also met with echoes of sympathy in our press. And, indeed, the struggle against a common enemy and the distinguished services rendered by Japan to us and to our Allies in this struggle could not do otherwise than influence the Governments of the Triple Entente, public opinion having already created the atmosphere in which solid political ties between nations are forged. The ten years which have gone by since the Treaty of Portsmouth have proved that a peaceful neighbourliness between Russia and Japan is perfectly possible and reciprocally advantageous. Our relations of alliance with Japan to-day should be the forerunners of a still closer alliance. (Loud cheers.)

THE MONGOLIAN AGREEMENT.

Referring to the Chino-Japanese agreement, M. Sazonoff said:—

Our friendly relations with Japan and China provided us with the assurance that these negotiations would in no way compromise Russian interests, and enabled us to follow their course with complete calm, even in their most critical stages. Japan and China appreciated our attitude very highly.

The same relations of confidence with the Chinese Government enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement on the question of Outer Mongolia. At Kiakhan on June 7 an agreement was signed, the text of which will be published at an early date. By reason of this agreement Outer Mongolia is recognised as an independent State under Chinese suzerainty. The Mongols of Outer Mongolia acquire the right of self-government. Inner Mongolia receives liberty of action in questions of commerce and industry, even to the right of concluding international agreements on these questions. Only in the domain of foreign politics is the independence of Mongolia limited by the right of China or Russia to intervene.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Chief Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Shankaraya Shamboo, with selling and being in possession of one grain cocaine each in Suklaji Street on the night of the 15th instant.

A customer was sent with marked coins and when the transaction was taking place the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour on each count, in all two months.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTION.

PRINTING PAMPHLETS WITHOUT NAME OF PRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

At the Central Police Court to-day the Magistrate heard a case under the Press Act in which Mahomed Osman, proprietor of Osman's Press, was charged for printing certain pamphlets without the name of the press.

Sometime ago the press was searched and certain leaflets were found printed in Nagi. The leaflets were siezed and were subsequently proscribed.

After hearing evidence, the Magistrate adjourned the case and ordered the release of the accused on furnishing security for Rs. 2,000.

INDIAN LUNACY ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act 1912 (IV of 1912) the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the local areas included in the following municipal districts to be the areas in which reception orders may be made:—Ahmedabad, Kaira Godhra, Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Poona City, Poona Suburban, Satara, Malcompeth Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Alibag, Kharwar Ratnagiri, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkhana and Jacobadad.

SIR GEORGE ASKWITH AND THE CHRISTENING.

Sir George Askwith has been much to the front lately, and a pleasant little story told about him in the September "Home Messenger" will be read with interest, writes the "Westminster Gazette." In 1909 he was busy over the Scottish coal dispute. Representatives of both sides were at the Board of Trade, and continuous sittings were being held. Agreement was reached late one night, and a vote of thanks to the man who had so materially helped to bring it about was proposed and carried. In his reply, Mr. Askwith revealed a personal matter of great interest to the representatives. It so happened that about a month previously a little daughter had arrived in his household. The christening of the little girl was fixed for the very day on which this agreement was reached, and the conference had sat so continuously that the ceremony had had to take place without Mr. Askwith.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

UNDER THE RED ENSIGN.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO MERCHANT SAILORS.

The chief place is to be occupied in the forth-coming issue of the "Guild Gazette," the journal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, by a letter dated from Buckingham Palace, in which the King pays tribute to the 'magnificent work" of the mercantile marine since the outbreak of war.

A specially bound and illuminated copy of the Guild's annual report was brought to the notice of the King by Lord Muskerry, and in acknowledgment his Majesty, through his Private Secretary, has sent the following letter:—

Buckingham Palace.

Dear Lord Muskerry,—I have received and laid before the King your letter, together with the copy of the twenty-second annual report (1914-1915) of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and I am commanded to convey to you, and through you to the members of the Guild, the expression of his Majesty's best thanks for this interesting record.

The King realises what magnificent work has been done by the brave officers and crews of his merchant service during the past months of war.—Yours very truly.

(Sd.) STAMFORDHAM.

The Lord Muskerry.

In commenting on this notable event in the history of the Merchant Service Guild, the editor of the "Guild Gazette" emphasises the significance of the expression "his merchant service" in his Majesty's letter, and adds: "This lends additional honour to the services of those engaged in our merchant ships, who will now be proud of the fact that, though they may be directly in the employ of shipowners, yet, in its generic sense, they are servants of the King himself, and doing loyal service as such."

BIRD MURDER IN EAST INDIES.

STOPPED BY HOLLAND.

Notwithstanding the horrors of war at her very doors, and the burden of caring for 300,000 helpless Belgian refugees, Holland has gone to the rescue of the bird species of her East Indian possessions that were being killed and sold for millinery purposes. It appears that throughout the whole of her vast island empire in the Malay Archipelago, 3,000 miles long by 1,000 miles wide, all bird species save three are now absolutely protected against the feather trade, with a probability that eventually no exceptions will be made.

It was about two years ago that Dr. Hornaday addressed a formal memorial to the Royal Zoological Society of Amsterdam, calling the attention of that powerful organisation to the alarming exportations of skins of birds of paradise, crown pigeons and other species of birds from the Dutch East Indies. It was strongly urged that the Netherlands Government should be asked to protect its colonial bird fauna by prohibiting all exportations of skins and plumage save a few for educational purposes.

Through the keen initiative of Dr. C. Kerbert, director of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens, and Prof. Max Weber, a commission was immediately formed by the Royal Society to start a new movement and to pursue it. Dr. Kerbert has reported satisfactory progress and predicted important results. The director of the New York Zoological Park recently received from him the news that a sweeping and almost complete protective measure has been extended to the birds of the Dutch East Indies.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

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Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

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	Rs.	a.
Driver, Brassies, Cleeks, Irons, Jiggers, Mashies, „, Niblicks, Putters	5	4

Cann and Taylor's.

Drivers	5	4
Brassies	5	4
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Cann and Taylor's.—contd.

Ladies' Mashies	5	0

Mill's Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills..	6	8

Spalding Bro.

Model "V" Drivers	6	0
„ Brassies	6	0
Crescent Mashies.., Lofters.., „ Cleeks ..	5	4

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6	8
„ Brassies		8
Drivers		5
Irons	6	5

Auchterlonie's Clubs.—contd.

Brassy Drivers	5	12
Cleeks	5	0
Lofting Irons	5	0
Bulger Brassies	5	8
Ladies' Drivers	5	8
„ Brassies	5	12

Simpson's.

Vulcan Dreadnought	5	12
Driver Bulger, Brassy „, Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5	4
Shafts "Selected"	2	4
Fitting extra	0	4

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The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasures and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure.

A clock-work bomb is exploded on the yacht chartered to seek for the treasure, and Pauline and Harry (who had gone along as a half-breed cook) narrowly escape death.

At the reception in honour of Signor Baskirelli, the distinguished musician, it is proposed that all the guests visit New York's "Chinatown."

CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.

CHAPTER X.

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A flutter of polite alarm attended Signor Baskinelli's invitation.

From the sheltered glitter of a Fifth avenue drawing room to Chinatown was a plunge a little too deep for many of those present.

But Baskinelli was insistent, and Pauline was his ardent and efficient recruiting officer. Quite a little troop train of limousines carried the invaders from the camps of the fashionable to the uncelestial haunts of the Celestials.

Baskinelli rode in the car with Pauline and Owen. He had cast off the dignity of the master musician and assumed an air of whimsical recklessness that suited him better.

Harry and Lucille were in the following car.

"Oh, please stop fidgeting," exclaimed Lucille. "I'm as nervous as you are."

"I know," said Harry, "but I hate to have her alone with that little black snake for five minutes."

"Owen is with them."

"Owen is worse."

The machines drew up in Chatham Square, and the little scintillant procession that moved across to Doyers street—dainty slippers on blackened cobblestones, light laughter tinkling under the thunder of the "L," human brightness brushing past the human shadows from the midnight dens—made contrast picturesque as a pageant in a catacomb.

Pauline, on the arm of the chattering Baskinelli, led the way.

"Isn't this splendid?" she exclaimed. "I am sure you won't disappoint me, Signor Baskinelli. I hope you aren't going to show us a happy Chinese family at supper. Only the most dreadful sights amuse me."

"Ah, but we must not take risks," replied Baskinelli. "There are some beings in the world, Miss Marvin, so exquisitely precious that a man would commit sin if he placed them in peril."

Pauline stopped in the middle of the street.

"But only the worst and wickedest places," she admonished Baskinelli.

He leaned suddenly very near to her.

"Do you really mean that, Miss Marvin?" he asked.

"Indeed I do," she answered.

"Very well. But first we shall go to the new restaurant. It is yet too early for the worst and wickedest to be abroad—or, rather, to seek their lairs.

They climbed a brightly lighted staircase into one of the ordinary Chinese restaurants of the better sort which are conducted almost entirely for Americans, and where Boston baked beans are as likely as not to nudge almond cakes on the bill of fare and champagne flow as commonly as tea.

They gathered around one of the larger of the cheaply inlaid tables, and Baskinelli took command of the feast.

Harry sat in grim silence, watching Pauline like a protecting dragon. Lucille was sick at heart and repentant of coming. The others chatted merrily among themselves. But by common consent Pauline seemed to have been surrendered to the attentions of the evening guest, who had become a midnight host.

He leaned toward her with an ardor that he did not even attempt to disguise from the others. "You are the most wonderful woman in"——

"Please make it the universe," pleaded Pauline. "There are so many most wonderful women in the world."

"No, let us say chaos," he whispered. "The universe is governed by laws. Even the stars ride their rings to the lash of eternal order. The chaos of a man's heart can be ruled only by the charming uncertainty of woman."

The intensity of his words brought to Pauline again the same little twinge of alarm that she had felt just before she fled from him in the conservatory. Unconsciously she looked around for Harry. It was the last thing in the world she had meant to do. She was angry at herself in an instant, for his fixed, guarding gaze was upon her. She met his eyes and turned quickly to Baskinelli.

"Chaos? I've always loved that word" she flashed. "There must be so many lovely adventures where there are no laws."

"I said the chaos in a man's heart could be RULED—by a woman," said Baskinelli

The impudence of this sudden love making moved her unexpectedly to defiance.

"Please LET it be ruled, Signor Baskinelli," she said, turning away from him.

"I offer a thousand apologies. I am a fool. You will forgive me?"

"This once."

He had sense enough to see that he had gone too far. He turned to the others as the soft-footed Orientals began to spread the mixed and mysterious viands on the table. He noted Harry's glowering eyes.

He glanced at Owen. By the slightest movement imaginable, by the least uplift of his black brows, Owen answered. For the first time Baskinelli knew that the lovely quarry he pursued had a protector—and no mean, no weak protector.

But the arrival of the repast quickly covered the general embarrassment with a film of conversation. Not that the embarknew—everybody could see—Pauline and Harry had had a quarrel and that Pauline was flirting outrageously with Baskinelli simply for revenge—that is every except Harry could see it.

"Pardon me, but is that what you call a graft investigation that you are making, Miss Hamlin?" inquired Baskinelli of Lucille.

"No, but the fool is so funny. There are so many queer things present, but unidentified," laughed Lucille.

"Like a reception to a foreign artist," interrupted Harry with a vindictive glare.

"Or shall we say like the conversation of an unhappy guest," said Baskinelli, smilingly turning to note the entrance of a little party of newcomers at the further end of the restaurant.

It was rather an unusual party. A dashing, well-dressed, fiery-eyed foreigner, the tips of whose waxed mustachios turned up like black stalagmites from the corners of his cavernous mouth, was accompanied by two nondescript figures, who seemed to be embarrassed more by the fact that they had been recently cleansed and shaved than by their rough red shirts and mismated coats and trousers.

The man of the tilted mustachios gave brief, imperative orders to the waiters, whose languid steps seemed to be quickened by his words as by an electric battery. The other two sat silent, like docile dogs in leash.

Only for an instant Baskinelli's eyes rested upon the group.

"And having tasted the food of the gods, how would you like to visit the gods themselves?" he asked.

Pauline agreed enthusiastically. You mean a joss house—a Chinese church, don't you?"

"Yes."

The joss house that most visitors see in Chinatown is the little one up under the roof at the meeting of Doyers and Pell streets—at the toe of the twisted horseshoe made by these tiny thoroughfares of black fame, where, in spite of all the modern magic of "reform," men still die silently in the hush of secluded corridors and women vanish into the darkness that is worse than death.

The little joss house is interesting in the same way that an Indian village at a State fair is interesting. Behind its gaudy staginess and commercial appeal it still holds something of reality from which the imagination can draw a picture of an ancient worship that has held a race of millions in thrall for thousands of years.

But it was not to the little joss house that Signor Baskinelli took his guests. In the little joss house the bells are pounded without respite, the visitors come and go at all hours of the day and night—save the few set hours when the joss sacrifices profit to true prayer. Under the painted eyes of the squat idol punk sticks are vended, and Fourteenth street shop girls giggle under the grave gaze of the silent priests.

Baskinelli took his guests to the joss house of the Golden Screens.

Save for its greater size and more splendid accoutrement, it was little different from the other. But it was walled, in its back alley seclusion, deep behind the outer fronts of Mott street, by a secrecy almost sincerely sacred.

The motor cars remained far behind across the square as Baskinelli led the party through the dismal streets and stopped before a dark doorway.

A dim light flared behind the door and a Chinaman in American dress admitted them.

"I am beginning to be REALLY bored," said Pauline.

"Wait; give the wicked a chance" said Baskinelli.

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright,

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

They climbed three flights of dingy, narrow stairs. The stairs were lighted with flaring gas jets.

"Wonderful," jeered Pauline. "Not even a secret passage or a subterranean den!"

The others followed her laughing lead up the stairs.

A Chinaman came out of the door on the second landing, stopped, started in innocent curiosity at the dazzling visitors and went down the stairs. Everything was as still and commonplace as if they had been in the hallway of a Harlem flat building.

The silence was not broken nor the seeming safety disturbed in the slightest by the soft opening of the first landing door, after they had passed—that is, after all but Owen had passed. No one but Owen saw the piercing black eyes and the tilted mustachios of the face that appeared for an instant at the door. And Owen did not remark the matter to the others.

There was a corridor, not so well lighted, at the top of the third flight of stairs. In the dim turns the women drew their skirts about them, a bit wary of the black, short walls.

The passage narrowed. They could move now only in single file, and even then their shoulders brushed the walls.

Only a far, dull glow from a red lamp over a door at the end of a passage lighted their way.

Baskinelli tapped lightly on the door.

It was opened by a venerable Chinaman in the flowing robes of a priest. He looked at them doubtfully. Baskinelli spoke three words that his companions did not hear. The priest vanished. Quickly the door was reopened and they stepped into the dim, smoky, stifling presence of the joss.

The choking scent of the punk always at the folded feet of the idol was almost suffocating. The place had other odors, less noxious and less sweet. Chinamen were lounging in the room as if it had been a place of rest. Three priests were on their knees before the joss, swaying forward till their foreheads almost touched the floor, their outstretched arms moving in mystic symmetry with their rocking bodies.

A great brass bell hung low beside the idol. But no priest touched the bell.

The joss itself was almost the least impressive thing in the room. It stood, or squatted, six feet high, on a block pedestal at the side of the room. The simple hideousness of the painted features served no impressive purpose, but as contrast to the exquisite decorations of the room.

Screens of carved wood, so delicately wrought that it seemed a touch would break the graven fibres, were flecked with inlay of pearl and covering of gold.

One of the peculiar features of the room was a suit of ancient Chinese armor—a relic that had been rusted and pit-marked by time, but now stood brightly polished beside the statue of the god. A huge two-edged sword of the Samurai was held upright in the steel glove.

By the dim light behind the idol the shadow of the sword was cast across the blank face of Baskinelli as he moved forward. He stepped back quickly. The shadow fell between him and Pauline.

Again the ancient priest answered a summons at the door. Again he parted for a moment—then opened it, but those who entered were the three swarthy foreigners who had been in the restaurant.

Baskinelli turned for just an instant to glance at the tall man with the tilted mustache. He resumed immediately his conversation with Pauline.

"Why do all the Chinamen run away like that?" she asked.

"It is the end of the service; you see the priests are going, too."

But there was a furtive haste about the departure of the Orientals. And there was a quavering in the manner of the oldest priest—the only one who remained—that seemed born of a hidden fear.

The old priest lifted one of the lamps from a wall bracket and set it on the floor beside the idol. He knelt near it and began to pray.

The three Italians waited only a moment, then followed the Chinese out of the room.

"It is so late—we ought to be going," pleaded Lucille.

Complete silence had fallen on the room, and her words, a little tremulous, had instant effect on the other women.

"What about it, Baskinelli?—better be going?" asked one of the men.

"Yes—yes, I beg only a moment. I wish to show Miss Pauline the"——

"You mean Miss Marvin, do you not?" blazed Harry, striding to Baskinelli's side and glaring down at him.

"I was interrupted. I had not finished my words. They are, at best, awkward. I beg"——

"You beg nothing," said Harry through clenched teeth. Then slowly, grimly:

"I want to tell you, you little leper, that if anything happens here to-night—it is going to happen to you."

He was so near to the musician that the others did not hear.

Baskinelli backed away. Pauline, with the swift, inexplicable yet unerring instinct of woman, moved as if to seek the shelter of Harry's towering frame.

He did not see her. He had whirled at the sound of the opening of a door—a peculiar door set diagonally across a corner of the room behind the Joss.

Through the yellow silk curtains that hid the entrance came two Chinamen as fantastically hideous as the embroidered dragons on the tapestry.

"Put those men out; they cannot come in here; they are full of opium," commanded Baskinelli.

"Stop; let them come in; we are going," said the mild voice of Owen.

The understanding look of Baskinelli met his. Baskinelli frowned and Owen smiled. They were playing perfectly their roles.

The two Chinamen shuffled into the room. The old priest arose in jabbering protest. They argued with him acridly. A few feet away one could see that their cheap linen robes covered the ordinary street garb of the Chinaman; that the ugly lines on their faces were painted, as on the face of the Joss.

Baskinelli was laughing. The others watched the argument in silence. Every one but the host of the adventuring party and Owen, and Pauline seemed a little nervous.

Suddenly the lamp on the floor went out. There was a shout at the other side of the room, but its dim light made the scene more weird than darkness could have made it.

"Well, I thought we were going," snapped Harry's strident voice.

"We are," replied Baskinelli. "Miss—er—I am afraid to speak—Miss Marvin, shall we go?"

Pauline took his arm.

"Ah, but I have forgotten the most precious sight of the evening," suddenly exclaimed the musician. Only a moment—look here."

Interested Pauline did not notice that Owen softly shut the door upon the receding footsteps of the others. Baskinelli guided her back to the little door behind the screen—the door from which the Chinamen had entered.

Baskinelli drew aside the curtain.

"There—that is one form of adventure."

Pauline looked through the curtain. A suffocating narcotic odor came to her. What she saw was stifling not only to the senses—but to the soul. She turned away.

"Polly!"

Harry's voice rang through the little choked room like a thunder blast.

"We are coming—we are quite safe," called Baskinell, with the sneer tinge in his tone.

"Very well, then; hurry."

Harry's manner aroused Pauline's temper again. She purposely lingered.

The two Chinamen were arguing violently now with the priest.

Harry had closed the door and followed the others down the outer passage.

"Miss Marvin—Pauline!" called Baskinelli with sudden passion. "Have you a heart of stone? Can you not see me helpless in your presence? Do you know what love is?"

He stepped towards her and tried to take her in his arms. Woman though she was, she was stronger and far braver than he. She thrust him aside and fled through the door.

Baskinelli followed protesting pleading.

Strangely, as she fled through the narrow corridor, the low, flaring gas jets were extinguished one by one.

She groped in darkness.

Baskinellil's pleading voice became almost a consolation, a protection.

Her elbow struck something in the passageway. The something shrank at the touch. She heard a quick drawn breath that was not Baskinelli's. She tried to run. The tiny passenger choked her flight. She plunged helplessly between invisible, but gripping walls. She reeled and screamed. cried.

There was the sound of a struggle behind her. She heard Baskinelli crying for help—but, oh, so quietly! She reached the stairs. The stairs were blocked by a closed door. The door was barred. But there was a light left burning by the door.

Her weak hands beat upon the panels, helplessly, hopelessly. How should she know that there were two doors, locked and sealed beyond?

Her wild screams rang through the long passage, through the dark, above the shuffle and beat and cursing of the staged fight.

In the dim of the light she could see the figures of the three Italians grappling with Baskinell's voice called to her reassuringly. It might be well. Baskinelli was in no danger.

She placed her softly clothed shoulder to the door and strove to break it. She screamed again.

"Harry! Harry!"

Dull crashes answered. There was the crack and cleaving of splintered wood.

"Hold on! I'm here!" she heard.

She fell beside the door. Strong arms seized her. For an instant she felt that she was saved. But she looked up into the lowering face of a man with tilted mustachios. From the wide, thick lips came threats and curses.

From the outer passageway came the crashing of the doors.

She let herself be lifted, then, with sudden exertion of her trained strength, she broke the grasp of the man.

The door fell open.

Harry, bloody and tattered, stood there—alone.

"Polly?"

"Oh—yes—where are the others?" They'll kill you—run!" she cried.

He ran.

He ran forward into the black corridor. A knife thrust, sheathed in silence, ripped his shoulder—gave him his cue. He had one man down and trampled. But another was upon him and yet a third.

A sharp pain dulled the pulsing of his throat. He felt a tickle down his beard and swinging arm.

He fought blindly in the dark.

"Polly!" he panted.

There was no answer.

* * * *

In the Joss House of the Golden Screens the two Chinamen, dazed with opium, set of purpose, were still arguing with the trembling priest.

The door fell open and a white woman—with bleeding hands—fell at their feet.

"Ha, she has come back!" cried one of the Chinese in his own tongue.

There was the sound of steps in the outer passage.

"Quick—inside!" breathed the Chinaman, pointing to the den.

They lifted Pauline. The old priest stopped them.

"Not there—not there!" he cried. "Any one would look in there."

They dragged her back. The priest hurried to the outer door and locked it.

There was the blunt, battering thrust of a body against the door.

"Open, or I'll break it in!" yelled the voice of Harry.

The priest opened the door.

In deferential silence he saluted the battle-grimmed newcomer. Battered, panting, bleeding. Harry lunged at the man, gripped him.

"Quick—where is she? You'll die like a spiked rat. Where?" he roared.

The two other Chinamen were kneeling before the Joss.

There was a moment's silence, then a strange sound—like a cry heard afar off.

Harry strode to the little pedestal where the suit of armor stood.

"Where is she?—or I'll rip this place to cockles!" he thundered.

"We do not know what you mean," said the priest.

The two Chinamen began to jabber.

Other figures reeled from the room behind the curtains. But over all their clamor sounded again the faint cry—distant, but near.

In a flash Harry caught from the mailed glove the haft of the sword of the Samurai. As he rushed across the room the Chinese withered away from him. There was a crash as the great sword fell upon one of the windows. Through the broken pane Harry shouted for help. His voice was like a clarion in the silent streets.

He turned in time. Three Chinamen, with drawn knives, were upon him. He swung the unwieldy sword above his head. Its sweep saved him. He dashed at the Joss. Again he lifted the sword. A grasp and then a wail of fear sounded through the room.

He struck. The head of the status thudded to the floor.

The Chinese rushed upon him. They were desperate now in the face of the violation of their god. But he was behind their god prying open the secret door to the hollow within the statue.

"It's all right, Polly," he said as he drew her gently forth.

He stood above her with his back to the wall swinging the sacred sword of the Samurai against the onslaught of fanatic men. They fell before him, but more came on.

His hands could hardly hold the mighty weapon. For more than half an hour he had been in fight. He was weakening. He braced himself and swung for the last time.

There came a hammering at the door. It crashed in. Policeclubs whistled right and left. The Chinese fled into their secret lairs.

* * * *

"And I guess THAT will be all," panted Harry in the taxi that took them home. "I don't think you'll ask for any more adventures after this one."

"Why didn't you pick up the Joss's head?" replied Pauline. "It would have looked so nice and dreadful in the library?"

But the glory of her golden hair nestled upon his torn shoulder and he knew that he would go through all the perils in the world for happiness like this.

(To be continued.)

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
During the Supper at the Chinatown Restaurant Signor Baskinelli suggests to Pauline that They Visit the Chinese Joss House.

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